

**IMPACT EVALUATION OF WOMEN-RELATED
SCHEMES IN EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN IN
UTTAR PRADESH**

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**DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
NEW DELHI**



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2000

PREFACE

To bring women into the mainstream of development process and in order to improve their status in the society, the Indian Government has made a significant shift in the approach from 'Welfare during Fifties' to 'Development during Seventies' and to 'Empowerment during Nineties'. During Nineties major thrust in respect of women was to make them economically independent and self-reliant while in respect of children, efforts were made to ensure their 'survival protection and development' with special focus on girl child and adolescent girl. During Eighth Five Year Plan emphasis was given to the flow of benefits to women in education, health, employment, family welfare, nutrition at grass-root level. The evaluation study attempted to examine the impact of the women-related ^{programmes} schemes on women in terms of income levels, employment opportunities and economic empowerment. The report, based on a primary survey also looked at the changes incurred in the general awareness among women in rural areas, their access to education, community assets, involvement in health and nutrition programme, their participation in social and political activities. Further, the study attempted to measure the impact of technological innovations and life supporting scientific devices on the drudgery of women-folk, the qualitative improvement in life-style, perception and outlook as a result of implementing the welfare schemes related to women. On the basis of findings of the study, the report also suggested some appropriate policy measures for women empowerment and effective implementation of women related schemes.

The report is the outcome of a survey based study conducted in districts Unnao and Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh. This research study has been carried out by us at the Gird Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow. ^{For the purpose of village level survey} Four Gram Panchayats were selected from

each district and then a detailed survey of 1000 women was conducted and the necessary information collected from them.

The evaluation study was undertaken on the initiative and financial support from the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India. We, therefore, express our thanks and gratitude to the Department for asking us to conduct this study by making requisite funds available for it. We wish to express our thanks to Secretary, Women and Child Development, Government of Uttar Pradesh for providing necessary co-operation. We are thankful to Director, Social Welfare, Director, Mahila Kalyan Nigam, Director, Dairy Development, Director, ICDS, Director, Panchayati Raj and Officials of different levels for providing us secondary information. We are thankful to all the staff members of concerned departments in Districts Unnao and Shahjahanpur for extending their co-operation. We give our thanks to the staff of concerned Block Development Offices.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Women in most of the countries are defined primarily as dependent beings and are denied share over property, income and active participation in public and political decision making process. They can rarely enjoy the legal rights because of the patriarchal structure of our society, which has created an unjust and unequal situation for them. Women power at present constitutes nearly half of the global population and accounts for one-third of the total labourforce, receive 10 per cent of the world income and own even less than one per cent of world prosperity. Subordination of women in all walks of life manifests itself the marginalisation of women in the process of development. Marginalisation of women in the process of development accrues to the fact that gains of scientific inventions and technological innovations are distributed in favour of male population. The religious norms, caste rules, poverty, ignorance, social taboos, class values and lack of awareness seek to confine women to traditional low paid work, secondary roles in society and unequal opportunities for personal development.

Women's socio-economic contribution towards family and community is highly significant but the reciprocal benefits conferred on them are disproportionate. Their work involves both reproductive work and productive indoor and outdoor work. The productive work plays an important role in the economic system but it is unrecognized and unpaid. The existing levels of poverty and illiteracy are the root causes of the degradation and degeneracy among women. The social and economic losses are greatest when women

are denied access to basic education and health care. Women in there thousands die each year in almost each developing country simply because of their sex. Many female children disappear before they are born because of preference for male child. Ironically, inequality, discrimination, violence still cast a long shadow over the lives, livelihood, minds, and health of girls and women everywhere. Thus, women's subordination began with the society's development. In the past, there has been clear-cut demarcation between women's work and work of male population.

Gender in development has received an unambiguous mandate in the past by organizations of United Nations and International agencies, NGOs and governments. The efforts of all the bodies concentrate to ensure that the fairer section of society receives a fair deal not merely as a recipient but also as effective partner in the overall development process. The issue of women's development caught worldwide attention first in the year 1975, when the first International Conference of Women was held in Mexico and the decade 1975-85 was declared as UN Decade for Women. This has initiated deliberations at various forms on women's issue and policies have been formulated to integrate women into mainstream of development with a shift from the 'welfare', 'beneficiary' and 'token' approach to participatory development approach. Increased emphasis was laid to awareness of basic rights and needs of women, the role of women in development and stimulating activities and policy perception along these lines in national and international levels.

Gender inequalities in the distribution of the benefits of public expenditure frequently arise because of a bias within households that limits women's access to publicly provided services. The decision making process within households is complex and is influenced by

social, traditional and cultural norms, market opportunities and institutional factors. Gender equality is not a matter of social justice but also an essential requirement for healthy society and sound economy. The essence of development progress is that it must be equitably distributed, people-centered, mass oriented, environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable. Utilization of public resources towards policies and programmes that reduce gender inequality not only promote equality but also facilitate the groundwork for slower population growth, greater labour productivity, a higher rate of capital formulation and faster economic growth. Gender equality represented by fairer opportunities for women and better access to education, childcare and employment contribute to the human development, which ultimately leads to women empowerment. Inequalities in the allocation of household resources matter a lot because education, nutrition, health are strongly linked to well being, economic efficiency and its growth. The inefficiencies impose significant losses on society and hamper economic growth.

The empowerment of women needs to develop and utilize women's full potential as resources for national development in its economic, political and socio-cultural aspects. Economic growth does not necessarily lead human development. The Human Development Report 1996 revealed that there is not automatic link between economic growth and human development. If these links are forged with planned way and determination, they can be mutually reinforcing and economic growth will effectively improve human development. The serious and meaningful efforts in population issues require the emancipation and empowerment of women. The conventional approach to women's empowerment is based on the twin assumptions that alleviation of poverty will automatically lead to their empowerment and that the main constraint on programmes for upliftment is monetary. The important factors leading to the disadvantaged position of

women are their ignorance, powerlessness, illiteracy and vulnerability. The strategy of women's development comprises social and economic empowerment of women through attitudinal change towards girl child and education, training, employment, support services and emphasis on women's rights and law.

For the last twenty-four years, there has been a global effort with a strong support from the United Nations to understand the discrimination against women and restore a status to them. The Nairobi Conference (1985) laid out the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women upto 2000 AD. The world has consciously marched forward with various instruments for eliminating discrimination against women. The most significant of these is the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Types of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) in 1979. The 1993 World Conference on human rights affirmed Women's Rights as a central element in the overall Global Human Rights Agenda, and stressed the importance of confronting the specific problem of violence against women. The Fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing in 1995, was yet another milestone in the tortuous course of women's march towards attaining a goal where they would be managers of their destinies, actions and decisions. The Beijing Declaration is a testimony to the fact that women are now articulating their rights in a meaningful and integrated manner.

To bring women into the mainstream of development process and in order to improve their status in the society, the Indian Government has made a significant shift in the approach from 'Welfare during Fifties' to 'Development during Seventies' and to 'Empowerment during the Nineties'. During Nineties major thrust in respect of women was to make them economically independent and self-reliant, while in respect of children, efforts were made to ensure their 'survival protection and development' with special focus on girl

child and adolescent girl. Constitution of India has also given support and strength to them as its Article 14 confers equal rights and opportunities for men and women in political, economical and social spheres; Article 15 provides for equality of opportunities in matters of public appointment for all citizens. Article 39 mentions that the State shall direct its policy towards providing to men and women equally the right to means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work. Article 42 directs the State to make provisions for ensuring just and humane conditions to work and maternity relief whereas Article 51(A)(e) imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen to renounce and practices derogatory to the dignity of women. Certain legislations relating to safe-guard the interests of women and girls, like, The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 (as amended upto 1986), The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1976, The Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (as amended and retitled in 1986), Indecent Representation of Women (Prevention) Act, 1986, etc. have also come about in the recent times. The landmark achievements of both 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments in 1993 have also empowered women by enabling their participation in the grassroots democracy through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and local bodies. However, in spite of Constitutional support, developmental policies and programmes did not yield better results and the impact has been far below the expectations. United Nations Development Programme report 1998 reveals that the share of women in total income is relatively very low (25.4%) as compared to males (74.6%). In the Lok Sabha the women members are 7.5 per cent whereas in the State Legislative Assemblies they are only 3.9 per cent.

To bring women into the mainstream of development has been a national concern since Independence. Article 15 of the Constitution prohibits any discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, etc. Article 15(3), however, clarifies that this provision will not

prevent the states for making any special provision for women and children. The government, with a view to make constitutional mandate a reality, has also been meeting and enabling policy environment in which women's concerns can be reflected and addressed in the society. The most important policy initiative in this regard has been the National Plan of Action for Women (1976), a National Perspective Plan for Women (1988-2000) which advocate a holistic approach for the development of women. The National Perspective Plan for Women evaluated the impact of developmental plans and programmes and focussed on strategies responsive enough to meet women's need. Religious norms, caste structure, poverty, ignorance, social taboos and class values are some of the constraints which impose hardship on growing girls and women. It also reviewed the situation of women in rural development, agriculture, employment, supportive services, education, health, credit, legislation political participation and voluntary action while recommending inter-linked strategies towards over all development of women. The National Plans of Action for the Children and Girl Child (1991-2000) plan for ensuring survival, protection and development of children with a special gender sensitivity built for girl children. The Department of Women and Child Development, Women Unit in Planning Commission, Directorate for Women Development at State Level, State Social Welfare Advisory Board are some other agencies through which Women specific policies are implemented at both Central and State levels. The National Commission for Women was set up on 31st January 1992. The main objectives of the NCW are to investigate, examine and review all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution, review of the implementation both women – specific and women – related legislation and suggest amendments wherever needed and as an agency to fulfill surveillance and facilitate redressal of grievances of women for effective performance of its functions, the ^Commission has set up a legal unit.

The Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (1993) is serving the credit requirements of rural poor women particularly in the informal sector through a credit delivery mechanism that is simple, client-friendly and involves minimal procedures. The Kosh extends funds through NGO's in the form of self-help groups to the poor women. The Kosh had evolved and finalized a leading policy for the year 1993-94, and had disseminated the same to over 250 NGOs in various part of the country.

In fact, for the first twenty-five years after Independence, there was no clear policy on women. ^{regarding their development. During} For the period of the first few Plans, the government's priority was economic development rather than social reconstruction. The First Plan had made no mention of even the health of mothers and children; it had merely emphasized the need for limiting the size of each family. The 'welfare' oriented approach adopted in First Plan, by the large, continued during the first four Five-Year Plans. The Fifth Plan witnessed a shift from 'welfare' to 'development' approach. The actual on-going social welfare programmes for women were largely left to voluntary agencies under the guidance of ^{Central} Centre Social Welfare Board. The earlier planning literature emphasized the welfare aspects reflected on women by providing support and extension services which had only a marginal impact on the common womenfolk, as such policies and programmes did not effectively filter into the poor sections of societies and the rural areas. A more realistic view was taken by the planners in the light of this shortcoming and the developmental dimension of women was given a new look in the form of individualistic approach at the time of launching the Sixth Five-Year Plan. The strategies identified as a special component for women's development were economic independence, educational advancement, health care and family planning. The issue of women equity and empowerment were sought to be achieved through creating awareness in income generation, about their rights and privileges and training them for

economic activity and employment. A significant step in the Seventh Five-Year Plan towards improving women's status was the identification of a number of beneficiary-oriented programmes under various sectors of development. The Plan envisaged the establishment of more polytechnics for women to promote their technical and vocational skills.

Moreover, the scheme for setting up Women's Development Corporations was formulated in 1986-87. The corporations are expected to play a catalytic role in identifying women entrepreneurs provide technical consultancy services facilitate availability of credits, etc. ~~So~~ for such corporations were set up in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, M.P., Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, U.P., West Bengal and in the Union Territory of Chandigarh. Under IRDP, women beneficiaries are given special preference. Similarly, under ~~Jawahar~~ ^{Tawar} Rozgar Yojana 30 per cent employment opportunities are reserved for women. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was launched in 1982-83, to increase rural women's access to employment, skill, training, credit and other support services. For this purpose, a scheme known as Support to Training and Employment to Women (STEP) was launched in 1986-87.

A separate entrepreneurs cell has been set up in the office of Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries to provide counselling to women entrepreneurs. Women are given preference in Schemes of Self-employment Programme for Educated Unemployed Youth introduced in 1983-84. Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY), launched on 2nd October 1993, is one of the most innovative schemes for the economic betterment of rural women. Mahila Mandal Programme, Balwadi Programme, Aanganwadi Yojana, etc., are some of other schemes for women to bring them in national mainstream. Vocational

training in selected trades with high employment potential is provided to women, in different regional vocational training centre. For educational development of women, apart from vigorous drive for universalisation of elementary education, retention of girl child in schools, reduction in dropout, a promotion of adult literacy, a number of special initiatives were taken.

For improving the health and nutrition status of women, maternal and child health services have been strengthened. A number of schemes, supplemented to the general development programme have been implemented by the Department of Women and Child Development.

TRAINING PACKAGE FOR WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT

Women's Vocational Training Programme was launched in 1977 by Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T) in Ministry of Labour with the basic objectives of providing wide range of equitable opportunities for skill training to women. Efforts have been made to expand and diversify vocational training facilities, not only for wage or self-employment, but also to improve the promotional prospects in the present employment.

Under this programme, a National Vocational Training Institute for Women (NVTI) at Noida as an apex centre, and the Regional Vocational Training Institutes for Women (RVTIs) have been set up at Bombay, Bangalore, Triruvananthapuram, Calcutta, Tura, Hissar, Allahabad, Indore, Vadodara, Jaipur and Munnar.

These Institutes organize National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT) approved skills, training programmes at Basic, Advance and Post-advance courses in the trades

having high employment potential for women. The sanctioned seating capacity under Central Institute as on January, 1997 is 1592 and training has been imparted to more than 15000 candidates.

As a precursor to the proposal of setting up a 'National Resource Centre for Women', the Government of India signed an Agreement with the Kingdom of Denmark on 20 February 1992 for a period of one year which aimed to create awareness on legal issues, rights and content of law, to inculcate gender sensitivity in those who are involved in policy making, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process in government departments and to enhance skills of planners and implementers in the government, NGOs and institutions imparting training.

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME FOR WOMEN DURING EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

The Eighth Five-Year Plan (1992-97) made a further shift in approach to women's development from 'development' to 'empowerment' with an intention to enable women to function as equal partners and participants in the development process. The strategy in Eighth Plan was to ensure that the benefits of development from different sectors do not by-pass women and special programmes were implemented to complement the general development programmes. Extending the reach of services to women, both quantitative and qualitative, was an important objective of Eighth Plan, so that women may be enabled to function as equal partners and participants in development and not merely as beneficiaries of various schemes. More emphasis was given to the flow of benefits to women in education, health and employment by proper monitoring of the programmes. A major thrust in the strategy for women's development was on the formation and strengthening of grass-root level women's group which articulate local women's needs and

play an important role in de-centralized planning and implementation of programmes. Emphasis was given to make available the services for women under various programmes of employment, education, health care, family welfare, drinking water and nutrition at grass-root level.

During Eighth Five Year Plan, Women were recognized as a target group in the promotion of employment by integrating the employment strategy for women with the respective sectoral planning. This was based on promotion of opportunities for self-employment and creation of wage employment. Efforts were made to ensure the target set up for women beneficiaries in poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, TRYSEM, JRY and NRY. During Eighth Plan, the scheme of DWCRA was to be strengthened. Expansion of programmes of training in soil conservation, dairy development, social forestry and other occupations allied to agriculture, horticulture and poultry were made. Under nutrition programmes, emphasis was laid down on nutrition education, particularly increasing the awareness about the nutritional needs of women especially during infancy, adolescence, pregnancy and breast feeding of the new born.

Education of women is a crucial input for improving nutritional levels, acceptance of family planning, improvement in self-image, status and their empowerment. Emphasis was given in the Eighth Plan on creation of conditions, which would enable women to participate in educational process in a more meaningful way. Condensed courses of education and vocational training were strengthened to benefit women and girls. Programmes were also designed for destitute women and women in distress by providing the necessary rehabilitation measures to make them economically self-sufficient.

Under the guidance of Central Government, the women-specific development programmes/schemes are implemented by the State Governments for general upliftment

and empowerment of women. A part from the continuing programmes, a number of new schemes were initiated during the Eighth Five Year Plan towards mainstreaming gender in programme implementation. Emphasis had been given to the need for quantifying and monitoring the benefits that are actually flowing to women through various women-specific schemes, particularly through the schemes included in the women component plan.

The State Government of Uttar Pradesh had implemented the following main women-specific programmes during Eighth Five-Year Plan:

1. Support to Training-cum-Employment Programmes for Women (STEP).
2. Construction of working Women's Hostel.
3. Marketing Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs
4. Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY)
5. Mahila Jagriti Scheme
6. Skill Upgradation Programme
7. Integrated Development of Women
8. Establishment of Rehabilitation Training Centre with Sheltered Workshops
9. Girls to girls approach and Balika Mandal
10. Mahila Mandal Dal
11. Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)
12. Grant-in-aid to destitute widows
13. Mahila Resham Pariyojana
14. Maintenance grant to divorced women and victims of dowry
15. Gandhi Gram Yojana
16. Establishment of Homes for old and infirm women
17. Margin Money Loan Scheme
18. Marriage incentive to widows below 35 years age
19. Grant to Destitute Widows for marriage of their Daughters
20. Construction of Balika Niketan
21. Mahila Diary Scheme
22. Women Education Programme
23. Training-cum-Employment-cum Production Centre (NORAD)

In addition to the women-specific schemes, the women-related schemes were also implemented in the state during the Eighth Five Year Plan. The following are the main women-related schemes, which were implemented in Eighth Plan:

1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)
2. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)
3. Indira Aawas Yojana
4. Old age/Kisan Pension Scheme
5. Million Wells Scheme
6. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)
7. Employment Assurance Scheme
8. Adult Education Programme
9. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)
10. Improved Chulha Programme (Smokeless Stove scheme)
11. Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana
12. Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute
13. Family Welfare Programme.

The women related/specific schemes/programmes in Uttar Pradesh are implemented by the State Government through its various departments, such as ^{Domestic} Mahila Kalyan, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, U.P. Women Development Corporation, ICDS, Agriculture, Social Welfare and Advisory Board, Medical and Health Directorate, Khadi and Village Industries Board, Directorate of Sericulture, Education Department and other Voluntary organizations located in different areas.

A brief description is given about the women-related/specific programmes in the following pages.

MAHILA JAGRITI SCHEME

The right to equality for women is enshrined in article 16 of the Constitution of India. However, due to the burden of age-old socio-culture, discrimination and economic backwardness, women have not been given their due share in country's economic, social and political life as an equal partner with men. The Mahila Jagriti Yojana aims at securing equality for women and creating awareness among women themselves about their rights, role in society and their contribution in the economy. Awareness among women about their problems, legal rights, status, education, health and sanitation, technical and vocational education, and opportunities of employment is given to women by organizing Workshops, exhibitions, Seminars, debates, dramas, films and other means of communications.

Under the scheme, Mahila Awareness Shivirs are organized in those districts where women are socially and economically most backward. In a year, six shivirs are organized in each district – one shivir in district head quarter and rest five in Block headquarters of the district. The expenditure is kept Rs.6500 for one Shivir and Rs.39000 for six Mahila Jagriti Shivirs. Expenditure on advertisement in newspapers, pamphlets and other means of media is Rs.6000. In this way, the total expenditure involves Rs.45,000 in organizing Shivirs in a district.

INDIRA MAHILA YOJANA (IMY)

Indira Mahila Yojana was started by the Government of India from August 20th, 1995 at the 200 Blocks in the country. To increase awareness among women and to generate resources for women's gainful employment are the main objectives of the scheme. This scheme also aims to strengthen the process of bringing women into main stream of

national development. Indira Mahila Yojana is expected to create integration among other schemes so that the funds available can be utilized for women's activities. Under the scheme of "Indira Mahila Yojana", women clusters are organized in Jhuggis, villages and cities. This scheme works at 'Aanganwadi' level with the help of Indira Mahila Centres and gets assistance from district administration. Many other programmes, such as road construction, rural electrification, drinking water, social forestry, non-conventional sources of energy, health programme and education are included in this scheme. In U.P. the four districts, i.e. Jalaun, Bijnore, Rae Bareilly and Sonbhadra were covered in this scheme. It is being implemented in 30 blocks in the state and so far 2311 centres are established.

MARKETING ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS

This scheme is implemented in the Hill region of the State to encourage the traditional handicrafts and local talents among women. Under this scheme, markets, haats and exhibitions are organized in different places by the UP Mahila Kalyan Nigam Ltd. to promote the sale of the products of women entrepreneurs engaged in traditional handicrafts and other gainful economic activities at reasonable prices. The women entrepreneurs under the scheme are provided travelling allowances from their homes to the places of markets and exhibitions, stalls free of cost, one side transport charges and daily allowances for food and accommodation during the period of exhibition. Apart from this, there is provision of payments of 20 per cent of the total expenditure involve in the transportation of the items which were purchased from the women entrepreneurs to the Government enterprises cooperative institutions and voluntary organizations.

KAUSHAL SUDHAR TRAINING YOJANA (SKILL UPGRADATION SCHEME)

The Kaushal Sudhar Yojana was started in 1996-97 by the State Government. Under this scheme, the efficiency of women is increased by giving them necessary training in different occupational trades. The main objective of the scheme is to engage maximum number of women in gainful employment by imparting them vocational training in different trades so that the quality of their product may be improved and their income levels may be increased. In Uttar Pradesh, the Kaushal Sudhar Yojana is implemented by the Department of UP Mahila Kalyan Nigam. In the beginning, advertisement in newspapers is made about the details and other particulars of training programme by the Nigam. Selected women from applicants are called for interviews. After their selection, the women are imparted training and after completing training the women are encouraged to form cooperative societies. During the period of their training, women beneficiaries are given Rs.250 p.m. as stipend. To start their business (venture), the beneficiaries are sanctioned loan after completing the training.

OLD AGE PENSION

The old age pension scheme of the Uttar Pradesh Government is one of the most important Welfare Schemes, which aims at providing social security to the blind, infirm, handicapped and destitute old people of society by providing them monetary relief. Initially the rate of pension under this scheme was Rs.100 per month, per pensioner and the qualifying age is above 60 years. In rural areas only those people are included who do not possess land or have land not exceeding 2.5 acres, while in urban areas people whose

monthly income does not exceed Rs.250 per month are included. A total expenditure of Rs.3219.00 lakh was proposed for this purpose for Eighth Plan.

TRAINING-CUM-EMPLOYMENT-CUM- PRODUCTION CENTRES (NORAD)

The scheme of Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres is partially funded by Norwegian Agency for International Development and Cooperation. The common name of this programmes is NORAD. This was designed in 1983 to assist training programmes for women, and it gives financial assistance to public sector undertakings/ corporations/autonomous bodies/voluntary organizations to train women in non-traditional trades and provides employment on a sustainable basis. The areas privatized for training are in modern and upcoming trades such as : (a) Electronics, (b) Electrical, (c) Watch ^{Assembly} and Manufacturing, (d) Computer programming, (e) Printing and Binding, (f) Handlooms, Garment making, (g) Weaving and Spinning, (h) Hotel Management, (i) Tourism, (j) Bakeries/ Confectioneries, (k) Fashion Technology and Beauty-culture, (l) Office Management, etc.

SUPPORT TO TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMMES FOR WOMEN (STEP)

STEP, a programme for women was launched in 1987. Its' aims and objectives were to upgrade the skills of poor and assetless women by giving them specific training and creating conditions of employment for them on a sustainable basis in the traditional sectors such as agriculture, dairying, fisheries, sericulture, handlooms, handicrafts, etc. The three special features of the programme are : 'gender sensitization', 'women in development

(WID) inputs', and provision of 'support services.' For this programme, the Government of India provides 90 per cent assistance on grant-basis. In UP the programme is implemented by UP Women's Welfare Corporation, DRDA, NGOs, etc.

ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKING WOMEN HOSTELS

The main objective of the working women hostels is to provide cheap and well established accommodation to single working women, who are unmarried, widows, divorced, separated or those who are out of town. Twenty-five (25) hostels were proposed to construct in the Eighth Plan. Out of which, 12 hostels were proposed to build in plains and 13 in the Hills. However, during Eighth Plan, ten hostels were established. For the construction of working women hostels, Government of India gives assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of land and 75 per cent of the cost of construction of the buildings. An outlay of Rs.223.45 lakh was proposed for Eighth Plan period. In each hostel, there is a provision of accommodating 50 women. During Eighth Plan an amount of Rs.205.39 lakh was spent and 950 women have been benefited.

EVALUATION SCHEMES FOR WOMEN'S PROGRAMME

Under this scheme, the educated women and girls from rural and urban areas are provided opportunities for self-employment by imparting them training in tailoring, embroidery and weaving. Training centres for tailoring were established in Khatima and Bajpur in district Udham Singh Nagar and in Motinagar in Lucknow. Keeping in view the over all development of women and their economic self-dependency the action research is aimed for women in rural areas under which gainful and research oriented schemes are launched.

DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS (DWCRA)

Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, a sub-scheme of IRDP is initiated in the year 1992. The programme was introduced in 50 districts of the country, designed as an innovative scheme for involving and integrating women in the development process. It is a group strategy that aims to strengthen the role of women in a broader perspective by effective utilization of credit under IRDP and other governmental programme. The objective of DWCRA is to raise the income level of women of poor households and involve them in social development. The primary thrust of the programme is on formation of groups of 10-15 women from poor households at village level for delivery of services like credit and skill training and cash and infrastructural support for self-employment. The strategy of group formation is aimed at improving the women's access to basic services such as health, childcare, nutrition, water, sanitation and education.

The scheme identifies women at the age group of 18-35 years, who live below the poverty line. The identified women are given training under TRYSEM for six months and provide Rs.200 as stipend per month. Different groups of such women are organized based on the nature of the business (venture). ^{which the groups are going to undertake} The scheme envisages formation of groups of 15-20 women. A group of organizers is selected from each group. The organizers have to go for a separate training. After the training, each beneficiary is given a loan ranging from Rs.4000 to Rs.6000 depending upon the nature of activity to start their own business as self-employed venture. The financing of the scheme is shared by three agencies, Viz. State Government, Central Government and UNICEF. An outlay of Rs.325 ^{lakh} had been proposed for the Eighth Five-Year Plan. DWCRA has benefited over 30 lakh women in rural areas so far.

MILLION WELLS SCHEME

This scheme was being implemented as an allied scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana since 1989-90 but now it is being run as an independent scheme. Originally under this scheme the facility of land development and irrigation resources was being provided to the small and marginal farmers of SC/ST and freed bonded labourers. But now the scheme is extended to all the categories of small and marginal farmers with the restriction that at least 67 per cent of the beneficiaries must belong to SC/St category. Under this scheme labour intensive work like soil conservation and levelling are taken up on large scale. During Eighth Plan 1424 lakh mandays have been generated with an expenditure of Rs.13459.3 lakh as state share.

NATIONAL SCHEME OF TRAINING OF RURAL YOUTH FOR SELF-EMPLOYMENT (TRYSEM)

The main objective of TRYSEM is to provide technical and managerial skill to rural youth in the age group of 18-35 years from families living below poverty line to enable them to take-up self-employment ventures in the field of agriculture and allied activities, industries, service and business activities. Priority is given to rural youth from SC and ST and women in the programme. TRYSEM was conceived as a part of the IRDP in the year 1979. This scheme appears to be the most important scheme for the alleviation of poverty in the rural areas. This scheme also represents a logical and scientific approach for all-round improvement in the living conditions of the poorest and most resource-less families. The youth are trained either by specially identified institutions or master craftsmen. Emphasis is laid on practical training where the youth learn by doing so that skills are supplemented with elemental entrepreneurial guidance. During the training period they are

provided a stipend of Rs.250 p.m. After imparting training them, they are provided loans for establishing their ventures.

EMPLOYMENT ASSURANCE SCHEME (EAS)

This scheme was started from 2nd October 1993 with a view to provide employment to agricultural labourers during the lean season. The scheme basically intends to provide 100 days of assured employment to members of such families. This scheme is on 80:20 sharing basis between central and state governments. During Eighth Plan period 817 lakh mandays were created by spending Rs.5617.05 lakh.

AMBEDKAR VISHESH ROZGAR YOJANA

This yojana was launched on September 25,1991 to give a multi-dimensional orientation to the programme in every region based on the requirements and availability of opportunities and resources in order to generate regular employment and thus bring economic mobility to the area. The scheme is based on the project approach with ensured availability of raw material at the local level and sale of finished products at remunerative prices near the area. During Eighth Plan, these projects generated employment for 273506 persons and total expenditure was incurred Rs.9936.14 lakh.

INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (IRDP)

The basic objective of IRDP is to enable the identified poor families for augmenting their incomes to cross the poverty line through acquisition of credit based productive assets. This is centrally sponsored scheme funded on 50:50 basis by the centre and the

states. It is stipulated that at least 50 per cent of the assisted families should belong to SC and ST categories. It is also required that 40 per cent of those assisted should be women under this programme.

MAHILA SMRIDHI YOJANA

Mahila Smridhi Yojana (MSY) is one of the few schemes promoted by the Government of India to improve women's access and acquaintance with financial transactions. The scheme announced on Independence Day in 1993 and became operational from October 1st, 1993. The basic objective was to promote thrift among women and to channelize the same through some institutions by providing better incentives. Mahila Samridhi Yojana also envisages as one of the vehicles for women's empowerment especially through their confidence building and economic independence.

The scheme is meant for rural areas. Under the *Mahila Samridhi* Yojana, an adult woman (above 18 years of age) can open an account in a Post Office into which she can deposit any amount not less than Rs.4 and not more than Rs.300. The deposit has a 'lock-in period' of one year after which the government contributes an incentive of 25 per cent, i.e. Rs.75. The account holder can withdraw money from the account twice in a calendar year. The incentive at the rate of 12 per cent per annum is allowed on the amount remaining with the Post Office for at least 30 days.

The Yojana is being implemented through the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India through a network of 1.30 lakh rural Post Offices in the country. However, at the state level, the co-ordination between the Department of Women and Child Development and the Department of Posts is discretionary.

MAHILA DAIRY PROJECT

To improve the economic condition of rural women, to increase their resources and assets, to improve gainful employment to generate self-confidence in the decision making process and to make them aware by strengthening the animal husbandry sector, the Government of India, through the Department of Women and Child Development, has launched Mahila Dairy Project in UP Plains under its Sub-Plan STEP. In the state, this programme is being implemented by Directorate of Mahila Dairy Project under its Sub-Plan Ambedkar Special Employment Scheme.

The Mahila Dairy Programme is also aimed to create such atmosphere in rural areas so that women can participate in development process, to give them training about animal husbandry dairy business, and fodder development, to educate them about health, nutrition, sanitation and drinking water. Preference is given to the women of weaker section of society such as, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Castes.

DROUGHT PRONE AREA DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (DPAP)

The programme is in operation since 1974-75 as a centrally sponsored scheme for an integrated development of land, water and other natural resources and to minimise the adverse effects of drought on productivity of land, water and other natural resources and to provide additional employment to the local people during off-season. During Eighth Five Year Plan 5.42 lakh people were benefited and the state share of expenditure was Rs.5617.05 lakh.

JAWAHAR ROZGAR YOJANA (JRY)

This scheme is a wage employment programme with its main objective of generating employment in the lean agriculture season to the unemployed and under employed rural poor both men and women living below the poverty line. The significant aspect of the scheme is that it is implemented by the Panchayats at the village, block and district levels in the ratio of 70:15:15 respectively.

THE SWARNA JAYANTI SHAHARI ROZGAR YOJANA (SJSRY)

This scheme came into operation from 1st December, 1997, sub-summing the earlier urban poverty alleviation programme, viz. Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Service Programme (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP). It aims to provide gainful employment to the urban employed or under-employed poor by encouraging the setting of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. It is being funded on 75:25 basis between centre and the states. The scheme gives a special impetus to empowering and uplifting the poor women and launches a special programme, namely Development of Women and Children in urban areas under which groups of urban poor women setting up self-employment ventures are eligible for subsidy upto 50 per cent of the project cost.

REHABILITATION THROUGH MARRIAGE OF WIDOWS (MARRIAGE INCENTIVE TO WIDOWS)

This scheme is being implemented from 1991-92. Under this scheme persons marrying widows below the age of 35 years are rewarded Rs.11000. Under this scheme, a

sum of Rs.72.25 lakh was spent out and 6574 couples have been benefited by rewarding them, during 1996-97.

INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF WOMEN SCHEME

Keeping in view the specific problems of Hill Region, the scheme of Integrated Development of Women is being implemented since 1993-94 in the Hill Region of Uttar Pradesh. Under the scheme, emphasis is given to the maximum investment on infrastructural facilities so that women could get increased opportunities in employment and income. The scheme is implemented through voluntary organizations/Government Corporations/Cooperative institutions by adequate grants from Government. To provide permanent employment to women beneficiaries, training-cum-production centres are established.

MARGIN MONEY LOAN SCHEME

The margin money loan scheme is introduced to encourage the self-employment scheme among the women entrepreneurs. The scheme is implemented by the Mahila Kalyan Nigam in the state. The amount of loan of Rs.0.25 lakh to Rs.2.0 lakh can be given to the women entrepreneurs by the nationalized bank depending on the nature and cost of the venture. The loan can be sanctioned to an individual entrepreneur or the co-operative society of the women entrepreneurs. About 25 per cent margin money as bank security is provided by the Mahila Kalyan Nigam. The margin money loan limit is Rs.10,000 to an individual and Rs.50,000 to the group of women entrepreneurs. The rate of interest is 7.5 per cent and the recovery of loan is made after three years. After three years of starting the venture the loan is to be refunded in eight quarterly instalments.

ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMME

Keeping in view the objectives of the New Education Policy, the Government of India launched the National Adult Education Policy in 1988. In this policy, special emphasis was laid on enrolment and retention of women adult illiterates in various programmes of adult education during the Eighth Five Year Plan. This was attempted through opening at least 50 per cent centres for women. Appointment of large number of instructors and preachers from amongst women. Emphasis had been given to increase the participation rate of women in education process by organising special training programmes for women functionaries, revision of the content of adult education programme to make it of direct interest and relevance to women's problems, providing flexibility in the timing of adult education centres, so as to suit convenience of women learners, providing information about various scheme and programmes affecting the lives of the women and involving a large number of women students in the programme. To ensure qualitative improvement by imparting a boost to functional /vocational literacy programmes in Adult Education was major item in Eighth Plan.

STATE'S ECONOMY AND ITS' MAIN FEATURES

Before assessing the performance of development programmes and impact of women-related scheme on women, it would be worthwhile to give a brief sketch of state's economy and its structure to understand the income levels, characteristics of economic sectors, composition of state income, workforce and its pattern of work participation and composition of population and their literacy rate.

Uttar Pradesh holds the first rank in population among all the states and is the fourth largest state of the country in respect of area after Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Maharashtra. According to 1991 census, the population of the state is 139112287 consisting of 74036957 males and 65075330 females registering 53.2 per cent and 48.8 per cent respectively. The state constitutes about 16.44 per cent population in the country and it has high population density of 473 persons per sq. km. The national average is 274 persons per sq. km. (1991 census). The percentage of rural and urban population are 82.2 and 19.8 respectively.

The share of workers in state's population is 32.2 per cent, which is considerably lower than the corresponding figure of 37.50 per cent at the national level. The percentage share of total workers in rural population moved up from 31.5 to 33.5 during the decade 1981-91 in the state. But the share of workers in urban population decreased from 27.3 per cent to 27.1 per cent. A significant variation is observed as far as the ratio of workers and their growth is concerned between male and female population. Though women are participating in all the sectors of economy but their participation ratio is comparatively lower than their male counterparts. Mostly the female workers are engaged in primary sector of economy. Due to increasing population, the number of workers have been rising, but in terms of proportion they appear to lose their share in each subsequent censuses. This could be seen that the share of working population is falling both among male and female but it is more marked in the case of female workers.

INCOME LEVELS

In 1989-90, the total state income at current prices was Rs.41664 crore which increased to Rs.57206 crore in 1995-96 and further to Rs.113105 crore in 1997-98. The

state's contribution in total national income declined from 12.7 per cent in 1980-81 to 11.6 per cent in 1989-90 and 11.9 per cent in 1991-92, again it came down to 10.2 per cent in 1996-97. The per capita state income, at current prices increased from Rs.1274 in 1980-81 to Rs.1784 in 1984-85 to Rs.3087 in 1989-90, to Rs.4069 in 1991-92 to Rs.5872 in 1995-96 and further to Rs.7263 in 1997-98, but the gap between per capita state income and per capita national income, at current prices, widen from Rs.352 in 1980-81 to Rs.720 in 1984-85 to Rs.1260 in 1989-90 to Rs.1534 in 1991-92 to Rs.3706 in 1995-96 and to Rs.4058 in 1996-97.

ECONOMIC SECTORS

The share of primary sector in total state income at current prices was 52.3 per cent in 1980-81 which decreased to 45.5 per cent in 1984-85, 41.1 per cent in 1989-90, again increased to 43.7 per cent in 1991-92. Afterwards, it showed a declining trend and was 41.6 per cent during 1995-96 and 40.2 per cent in 1997-98 except 43.0 per cent in 1996-97. This shows that there was 12.1 per cent point decrease during the period 1981-98. This decrease was fulfilled by the secondary sector and tertiary sector.

The share of workforce in primary sector during the decade of 1981-91, gone down from 75.1 per cent in 1981 to 73.0 per cent in 1991. Thus, there was a nominal shift of 2.1 percentage point in primary sector. Percentage share of workforce in secondary sector in 1981 was 10.0, which decreased to 9.0 in 1991. The share of workforce in tertiary sector (service sector), however, increased by 3.1 percentage points from 14.9 per cent to 18.0 per cent during aforesaid period. The tertiary sector, thus, gained a higher priority to provide employment to the people of the state. During the period 1981-91, there was a rise of only 8.4 per cent in average income per worker engaged in primary sector and the level

of its income remained lowest amongst the three main sectors. The primary sector which still consists of a little less than three-fourth (73.0 per cent) of workforce of the state is becoming lowest paid sector. This is one of the main factors of economic backwardness of the state.

The economy of state had always lower rates of growth as compared to the all India average in the past, except during the Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-79). During the aforesaid period the growth rate (1974-79) in total income as well as per capita income of the state were 5.7 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively. While the growth rates of total income as well as per capita income at the all India level were 5.3 per cent and 2.9 per cent. During 1981-82 to 1997-98, the growth rates in total state income and per capita income were 4.0 per cent and 1.9 per cent while at the national level the growth in total and per capita income were 5.4 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively.

Agriculture is the most dominant sector of state's income with its highest and near static share of about 42 per cent in state income for the past several years and a still larger share of about 73 per cent of state's workforce hanging on it without any signs of some significant abatement.

The female population is increasing at a lower rate as compared to male population in Uttar Pradesh. The sex ratio in the state has always been unfavourable to females and is as low as 879 females per thousand males. There seems to be steadily decline in sex ratio from a level of 957 in 1901 to 910 in 1951 and to 879 in 1991. At national level this ratio is 927, whereas it is highest in Kerala (1036). In Uttar Pradesh, this ratio dropped by 6 points, i.e. from 885 in 1981 to 879 in 1991, whereas at national level the corresponding drop was 7 points.

FEMALE LITERACY AND WORK PARTICIPATION

The female population in U.P. is very backward as far as education is concerned. The literacy rate among females is recorded 25.31 per cent in 1991, whereas this figure is 55.73 per cent among males. At national level, the average literacy rate of total population is 52.21 per cent, which comprises 64.31 per cent for males and 39.29 per cent for females. Noticeable variations are found in the educational levels of female population in the state when the literacy rates among females of different social groups are analyzed. Over all, in the state it is found that literacy rate among female population of Scheduled Tribes is recorded lowest in all the social groups as revealed by the Census data of 1991. District-wise variations are also found in the literacy rate of the female population and varied from 10.25 per cent in district Maharajganj to 59.26 per cent in district Dehradun. As compared to 25.31 per cent literacy among total female population, only 10.69 per cent Scheduled Castes females are literate. As compared to this, at national level, the average literacy is 23.76 per cent among Scheduled Caste females. Census data indicates that at national level the differentials in male and female literacy rate was nearly 20 percentage points in 1951 which increased to 25 points during Census 1991 whereas, in Uttar Pradesh this discrimination increased from 14 percentage points in 1951 to 30 in 1991. In the indicator of school attendance of girl students, Uttar Pradesh ranks 13th amongst 16 major states. The corresponding percentages of boys and girls school going students of age 6-14 years in the state are 72.8 and 48.2 per cent whereas this proportion is 75.5 and 58.9 per cent respectively at all India level.

The work participation rates among female population have shown marked variations in different geographical regions as well as different districts of Uttar Pradesh.

→ The proportion of workers in female population ^{in U.P.} is 7.45 per cent, which is indeed very low.

The number of female workers fell sharply from 71 lakh in 1951 to 28 lakh in 1981, which then increased to 49 lakh in 1991. During the period 1951-91 ~~Census~~, proportion of male workers among male population fell from 60 per cent to 49 per cent whereas for females this proportion fell from 24 to 7.45 per cent.

The problem of unemployment amongst females has also become a matter of great concern in recent past. The National Sample Survey Organization (NSSO) data for 1993-94 based on current daily status reveals that the unemployment rate amongst urban females is 4.8 per cent whereas it is 3.9 per cent for rural females. The corresponding rates for rural and urban males are 2.9 and 4.8 per cent respectively.

PROGRESS DURING PLANNED DEVELOPMENT

Efforts were made to enhance employment and income generation activities for women under various sectors, viz. agriculture, dairying, animal husbandry, khadi and village industries, small-scale industries, handloom, handicrafts, etc. Since nearly 90 per cent of rural women are engaged in primary sector of economy, efforts were made to enhance their skills in agricultural operations, animal husbandry and extension work. In order to co-ordinate, monitor and evaluate various development programmes launched for their over all development, a new department "Women Welfare and Child Development" was set up in the state in 1989.

During the Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), special efforts were made to improve the socio-economic status of women in society. For this purpose priority has been given to women in various poverty and unemployment alleviation programmes, so that they can generate gainful employment opportunities through promotion/expansion of both wage and

self-employment opportunities and thus became economically independent and self-reliant.

The notable features in this direction are:

1. Number of children attending primary schools has vastly increased from 2.73 millions in 1950-51 to 14.82 millions by the end of 1991-92.
2. Increase in grant from Rs.10 lakh to Rs.20 lakh to private Institutions for opening of Senior Secondary Girls School in unreserved development block. In second phase at least two Senior Secondary Girls Schools will be opened at each development block.
3. ICDS covered 548 of the total 904 development blocks making a coverage of 61 per cent. Apart from supplementary nutrition and attention to pre-school education of 3 to 6 years old, the 48000 Aanganwadi Centres in the state also facilitate linkage with the health system through immunization, referral services, effective monitoring in health and nutrition education.
4. Grant-in-aid to destitute widows has been increased from Rs.100 per month to Rs.125 per month. The number of beneficiaries in this regard till 1999 stands 604495.
5. While naming guardian, the name of mother should compulsorily be included along with the name of the father's, *in the educational institutions.*
6. Right to agricultural land have been given to widow after the death of her husband.
7. The State Government through succeeding Five Year Plans has been increasingly addressing the issues relating to the status of women with placing priority on skill-upgradation of women through several schemes, viz. IRDP, DWCRA, JRY, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Swarna Jayanti Sunichit Rozgar Yojana, STEP, etc. These initiatives have been further strengthened by the one-third representation of women in local self-government institutions under the ^{NEW} Panchayati Raj and Urban Local Bodies Act of 1993 and 1994. In Uttar Pradesh, of the total 521385 elected *of Panchayati Raj institutions* members, 200243 (38 per cent) are women.

As has already been mentioned that a number of development programmes for the welfare of women have been implemented. In implementing these women related schemes, a huge amount of money is being invested by Government. Obviously various questions come in the minds of social scientists, researchers and planners about the success and impact of these welfare schemes. The questions such as what is the qualitative impact of these women related schemes on women?, how far the targets of different schemes have been achieved?, to what extent the objectives of these schemes have been fulfilled?, how far these schemes have been able to reduce the drudgery of women?, what are the factors responsible for not achieving the targets? etc. are very relevant to be examined. Keeping in view the appropriate answers of these questions, an impact evaluation study of women related/specific programmes has been conducted in Uttar Pradesh.

SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The evaluation study was undertaken in Uttar Pradesh State with the basic objective of assessing the performance and impact of women-related development programmes on the status of women. The study attempted to examine the qualitative impact of the schemes on women and to measure the share of benefits derived by them as beneficiaries. It has been tried to examine the impact of women related development programmes and women-specific welfare schemes on the income levels and employment opportunities for women as a result of investment made towards implementing these programmes by government during the Five Year Plans. Changes incurred in the level of general awareness among women, their access to education, community assets, involvement in health and nutrition programme and participation in political activities have also been

highlighted in the study. Attempt has also been made to measure the impact of the technological innovations and life supporting scientific devices on the drudgery of womenfolk, their qualitative improvement in life-style, perception and outlook as a result of implementing the welfare schemes. For suggesting appropriate measures in the implementation process, the study has also identified the reasons and the areas where the achievements are not satisfactory. Keeping in view the following objectives, the study was conducted:

1. To prepare year-wise data on investments, targets and achievements under different women related schemes implemented by U.P. Government during Eighth Five Year Plan;
2. To assess the qualitative impact of the programmes related to women development and to study the contribution of these programmes in their development;
3. To identify areas where the achievement are unsatisfied but there is potential for achieving optimum results by allocating sufficient funds;
4. To examine the changes incurred in the level of general awareness among women and to assess the impact of development programmes implemented by government on their life style, knowledge, participation in social and political activities, and their access to education, health, etc.
5. To suggest suitable measures for achieving optimum results of the women-related programmes in general and women-specific programmes in particular, so as improvement can be made at the stages of formulation, implementation and monitoring of the scheme.

SAMPLE DESIGN AND COVERAGE OF THE STUDY

The evaluation study of women-related/specific programmes is based on the data and information collected through both primary and secondary sources. The secondary data were collected from the official records of different departments of Uttar Pradesh Government, which are implementing the women-related programmes in the state and from various documents published by the state Government. A profile, containing the information and data regarding the names and numbers of women-related programmes, scheme-wise investments, targets and achievements has been prepared with the help of information supplied by the implementing departments and published reports of the State Government. The primary data were collected from the selected women respondents by conducting field survey. The informations during field survey were gathered by using questionnaire especially designed for this work.

For the purpose of field survey, two districts were selected in the state. On the basis of certain development indicators, all the districts in the state were classified into three broad categories, i.e. developed, average developed and less developed. The selected development indicators were : (i) sex ratio; (ii) literacy rate among female population; (iii) percentage of urban population; (iv) proportion of SC and ST in total population; and (v) female work participation rate. One district from the category of average developed districts and one from the less developed districts were selected as sample districts. The respective selected districts were Unnao and Shahjahanpur. In each selected district, the Development Blocks were listed into three categories on the basis of three indicators, i.e. female literacy rate, SC and ST population and distance of the Block from district head-quarter (accessibility). Two Development Blocks from each sample district; one medium

accessible and one least accessible blocks were selected. From each selected Development Block, two *Gram Panchayats* were selected on the basis of random sampling (one *Gram Panchayat* from low female literacy group and another *Gram Panchayats* from high SC and ST population group). To arrive at sample units, two districts, four Development Blocks and eight *Gram Panchayats* in the state were selected for field survey. The following table gives the lists of the selected districts, development blocks and the *Gram Panchayats*.

Sl. No	Selected Districts	Selected Development Blocks	Selected <i>Gram Panchayats</i>	No. of selected households
1.	Unnao	1. Bichiya	1. Targaon	125
			2. Mau Sultanpur	125
		2. Auras	3. Hazipur Goswa	125
			4. Nandauli	125
2.	Shahjahanpur	3. Sindhauli	5. Umriya	125
			6. Kotabari	125
		4. Jalalabad	7. Ruppapur	125
			8. Sikandarpur Afganan	125

All the households in each selected *Gram Panchayats* were listed. From the list of the households, 125 households were selected in each *Gram Panchayat* on the basis of random sampling. In each selected household, one woman was interviewed by the

members of research team and relevant and necessary informations were collected from the respondents with the help of questionnaire. Apart from this, informations were also collected through observations and discussions with the local leaders, social workers, village teachers, extension workers and implementing personnel.

The field study was conducted during November 1999 to January 2000 by the trained members of research team with the help of local educated women in the field. A total number of 1000 women were interviewed and informations were collected from these respondents.

CHAPTER II

PROFILE OF WOMEN-RELATED PROGRAMMES IN EIGHTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

We have already mentioned the names of the departments of State Government which are implementing the women-related/specific schemes in the state. Before discussing the profile of women-related/specific schemes implemented during Eighth Five Year Plan, it would be worthwhile to mention that the year-wise informations are not available with the concerned departments. We collected data and information whatever were available regarding the expenditure, targets and achievements of the various women-related development programmes implemented during Eighth Five Year Plan by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. The sources of such secondary data were the official records of the concerned departments and the published documents of the state government. The information and data were either supplied by the implementing departments or computed from the published documents. Here it would be appropriate to note that some of the required data could not be procured by us due to non-availability of the data. The systematic year-wise data, particularly the information pertaining to targets and achievements were not available in some concerned departments. Further-more some of the departments did not extend their healthy co-operation to us in providing requisite informations despite our several visits to the departments and repeated requests made to them. In some cases, it was told that some files are not traceable after the process of transfer of responsibility for implementing the women-related programmes from one

department to another. In most of the cases the information regarding targets of the schemes were not available.

For preparing the profile of the development schemes implemented during Eighth Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh, we made separate tables pertaining to the informations of expenditure, targets and achievements of the women-specific schemes and women-related schemes so that a comparative picture of the performance of those programmes could be highlighted. During the period of Eighth Five Year Plan about 23 women-specific schemes were implemented by the State Government in Uttar Pradesh. Data presented in Table-2.1 depict the pattern of expenditure in implementing these programmes. In some of the schemes, the year-wise break-up was not available. However, the amount of total expenditure in different schemes was available and it is mentioned in the table. At the time of Eighth Five Year Plan, the total number of districts was 68 in the state. Though the number of women-specific schemes which had been implemented during the period of Eighth Plan was quite large but one or two women-specific schemes had covered all the districts in the state. The coverage of more than 33 per cent schemes had been confined to two to ten districts of the state. Only two schemes, such as Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widows were implemented in all the districts of the state. The available data related to expenditure on individual schemes indicate that out of total expenditure on women-specific schemes in Eighth Five Year Plan, about 82 per cent was incurred in giving as grant-in-aid to the destitute widows. The second major scheme was DWCRA on which about 15 per cent of the total expenditure was made. It is noted that all the women-specific schemes were not made continue in implemented in all the five years of the Plan. Some of schemes were implemented for one year only and some were made discontinue after two or three years.

Table 2.1 : Year-wise Expenditure on Women-Specific Programmes in U.P. During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

(Rs. in Lakh)

Women-Specific Schemes	EXPENDITURES				
	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97
01. Mahila Dairy Project (STEP)	115.94	2.60	1.00	137.34	172.02
02. Construction of Working Women's Hostel	102.00	0.49	17.77	50.00	35.13
03. Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training -cum-Production Centres for Women (NORAD)	7.74	7.88	5.59	4.66	--
04. DWCRA	139.00	131.00	123.00	794.00	1768.00
05. Indira Mahila Yojana \$	--	--	--	--	177.90
06. Mahila Resham Pariyojana	--	--	10.37	8.65	8.65
07. Gandhi Gram Yojana	--	--	--	24.22	389.85
08. Kishori Balika Yojana (Girls to Girls Approach) #	--	--	--	4.00	--
09. Balika Mandal Yojana	--	--	--	1.58	NA
10. Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widows	1549.91	3562.55	3361.50	3519.55	4382.87
11. Maintenance Grant to Divorced Women Victims of Dowry	3.00	1.69	2.59	4.53	53.00 (A)
12. Marriage Incentives to Widows who are below 35 years of age	10.34	11.88	12.88	9.08	80.83 (A)
13. Skill Upgradation Training Programmes	3.00	3.00	7.00	20.00	70.00 (A)
14. Mahila Jagriti Scheme +	4.00	8.22	5.25	12.00	12.00
15. Integrated Development of Women +	--	27.00	30.00	32.00	32.00
16. Assistance to Mahila Mandal Dal	--	9.40	21.25	20.00	20.00
17. Establishment of Rehabilitation Training Centres with Workshop for destitute Women	25.96	--	--	45.00	39.93
18. Construction of Balika Niketan	21.26	10.00	25.09	26.66	6.79
19. Margin Money Scheme	0.80	10.00	0.56	3.15	0.41
20. Grant to Destitute Widows for Purchase of Sewing Machines	11.00	8.40	7.20	16.00	3.68
21. Evaluation Scheme of Women Programmes	8.62	10.15	20.94	25.53	9.32
22. Grant to Destitute Widows for Marriage of their Daughters *	--	--	68.21	--	45.36
23. Marketing Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs	11.00	8.40	7.20	16.00	6.00
\$ = Scheme started in 1996-97 + = Scheme started in 1993-94 # = Scheme run for one year only in 1995-96 * = Scheme launched in 1994-95 and 1996-97. (A) = Anticipated					
Sources : 1. Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, Uttar Pradesh (all volumes) 2. Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002, Supplement of Vol.II, Uttar Pradesh 3. Annual Plan of Year 1992-93, Vol.I,II & III., Uttar Pradesh 4. Annual Plan of year 1993-94, Vol.I&II, Uttar Pradesh 5. Information provided by different implementing Departments of Uttar Pradesh Government.					

A brief description about the women-related/specific schemes which were implemented during the period of Eighth Five Year Plan has been given in Chapter I of this report.

As far as information pertaining to targets and achievements of women-related/specific schemes are concerned, the year-wise break-up of data related to targets were not available for most of schemes in the official records of the concerned departments. However, the year-wise figures of achievements were available with them (Table-2.2). Similarly, the government documents, i.e. Eighth Five Year Plan, Annual Plan, etc. have not earmarked the year-wise figures related to targets of the schemes for most of schemes. Whatever data and informations related to targets and achievements of women-specific schemes we could collect, are presented in Table-2.2.

In the absence of proper data and information related to targets and achievements, it is not possible to examine the performance of the women-related schemes. The non-availability of ^{data regarding} targets and achievements ~~data~~ related to women-related schemes with the concerned department is self-explanatory to explore the magnitude of the success of the schemes in the state. However, the detailed discussions with different officials in concerned departments revealed that about 66 per cent of the targets of the women-related schemes are achieved. The government personnel have advocated several causes for the non-fulfilment of the targets which were kept at the initial stage of starting the scheme. Shortage of funds, non-availability of funds in time, departmental delay and frequent ^{transfer of} ~~transfer of~~ officers from one department to another are reported some of the causes for not achieving the targets of the programmes. It was also pointed out that due to over-burden of work, the staff members are not in position to devote required attention towards the implementation, particularly at monitoring stage of the schemes related to women.

Table 2.2 : Year-wise Targets and Achievements of Women-Specific Schemes in U.P. During Eighth Five Year Plan

Women-Specific Schemes	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
01. Mahila Dairy Project (STEP)	NA	4608	NA	6372	NA	9500	NA	10980	NA	10379
02. Working Women's Hostel (B)	NA	200	NA	200	NA	200	NA	200	NA	150
03. Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training - cum-Production Centres for Women (NORAD) (B)	NA	1243	NA	218	NA	25	NA	2167	NA	1665
04. DWCR (B)	NA	8797	NA	10238	NA	11847	NA	14189	NA	20357
05. Indira Mahila Yojana (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2294	2294
06. Mahila Resham Pariyojana (B)*	-	-	-	-	-	265	-	254	-	1266
07. Gandhi Gram Yojana	-	-	-	-	-	-	500	500	5150	5150
08. Kishori Balika Yojana (Girls to Girls Approach) (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	29580	29580	-	-
09. Balika Mandal Yojana (B)	-	-	-	-	-	-	4074	4074	-	-
10. Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widows (B)	NA	246500	NA	249689	NA	274689	NA	286735	NA	332460
11. Maintenance Grant to Divorced Women Victims of Dowry (B)	NA	250	NA	216	NA	165	NA	1260	NA	1658
12. Marriage Incentives to Widows who are below 35 years of age (B)	NA	86	MA	na	MA	na	MA	74	MA	689
13. Skill Upgradation Training Programmes (B)	NA	250	MA	280	MA	455	MA	760	MA	3680
14. Mahila Jagriti Scheme (C)	-	-	108	108	48	48	150	150	144	144
15. Integrated Development of Women (B)	-	-	680	680	621	621	560	560	570	570
16. Assistance to Mahila Mandal Dal (B)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
17. Establishment of Rehabilitation Training Centres with Workshop for Destitute Women (B)	NA	218	NA	203	NA	99	NA	90	NA	135
18. Construction of Balika Niketan (B)	450	181	450	187	450	158	450	129	450	200
19. Margin Money Scheme (B)	NA	8	NA	6	NA	44	NA	32	NA	32
20. Grant to Destitute Widows Women for Purchase of Sewing Machines (B)	NA	2582	NA	3280	NA	3640	NA	4360	NA	NA
21. Evaluation Scheme of Women Programmes (B)	225	210	225	210	225	225	225	210	225	214
22. Grant to Destitute Widows for Marriage of their Daughters (B)	NA	NA	NA	NA	1364	1364	NA	NA	907	907
23. Marketing Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs (E)	31	11	21	11	-	-	-	-	-	-

(E) = Number of Exhibitions organized
 (B) = Number of Beneficiaries
 (c) = No. of Camps organized.
 * The number of beneficiaries of district Gonda are not included as these are not available.

Sources : 1. Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, Uttar Pradesh
 2. Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002, Supplement of Vol.II, Uttar Pradesh
 3. Annual Plan of Year 1992-93, Vol.I,II & III, Uttar Pradesh
 4. Annual Plan of year 1993-94, Vol.I&II, Uttar Pradesh
 5. Information provided by different implementing Departments of Uttar Pradesh Government.

In the following pages, we have discussed the pattern of expenditure and achievement of the individual women related/specific schemes implemented during Eighth Five Year Plan by the State Government. The summary of total expenditure, targets and achievements of women-specific schemes, which were implemented in Eighth Plan, has been given in Table-2.3. The Mahila Dairy Project under the scheme of Support to Training-cum-Employment Programme for Women (STEP), which was a Sub-Plan of Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana was carried out in 33 districts of the state. The total expenditure of Rs.428.9 lakh was incurred to implement the scheme. The number of women who had been benefited is recorded 41839. The per capita expenditure was involved in the project was about Rs.10251. Under the scheme of Working Women Hostel, which was started in 1994-95, ten working women hostels were constructed in the state by spending of Rs.205.30 lakh. As much as 950 women had been benefited by the scheme (Table-2.3). The Employment and Income Generating Training-cum-Production Centres for Women, which is known as NORAD Scheme was also implemented in the few districts of the state. Under this scheme 5318 women had been benefited by spending Rs.25.87 lakh. The Scheme NORAD is totally externally aided. The Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas (DWCRA) was a major scheme for women in Eighth Plan. All the districts (the number was 68 at that time) of the state were covered under the scheme and a sum of Rs.1768 lakh had been spent to provide benefit to 65538 beneficiaries. The Indira Mahila Yojana, which seeks to strengthen the process of bringing women into main stream of national development by increasing awareness among women and by generating resources for women's gainful employment was implemented in one year only during the period of Eighth Plan. This scheme was launched in only four districts, namely, Bijnore, Rae Bareilly, Sonbhadra and Jalaun. By spending Rs.177.900 lakh on this scheme, 2294

women had been benefited from the scheme. The Mahila Resham Pariyojana was also introduced in the State with a coverage of five districts to encourage self-employment programme among women. The expenditure in this scheme was Rs.27.67 lakh and 1785 women had been benefited.

Table 2.3 : Expenditure, Targets and Achievements of Women Specific Programmes in U.P. During Eighth Five Year Plan

Women-Specific Programmes	TOTAL		
	EXPENDITURE 1992-97 (Rs. in Lakh)	TARGET 1992-97 (No. of Beneficiaries)	ACHIEVEMENT 1992-97 (No. of Beneficiaries)
01. Mahila Dairy Project (STEP)	423.90	NA	41839
02. Working Women's Hostel	205.39	NA	950
03. Setting up of Employment and Income Generating Training -cum- Production Centres for Women (NORAD)	25.87	NA	5318
04. DW CRA	2955	NA	65538
05. Indira Mahila Yojana	177.90	2294	2294
06. Mahila Resham Pariyojana	27.67	NA	1785
07. Gandhi Gram Yojana	414.07	5650	5650
08. Kishori Balika Yojana (Girls to Girls Approach)	4.00	29580	29580
09. Balika Mandal Yojana	1.58	4074	4074
10. Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widows	16376.38	NA	1390073
11. Maintenance Grant to Divorced Women Victims of Dowry	64.81	NA	3549
12. Marriage Incentives to Widows who are below 35 years of age	125.01	NA	849
13. Skill Upgradation Training Programmes	103.00	NA	5425
14. Mahila Jagriti Scheme (No. of camps organized)	41.47	450	450
15. Integrated Development of Women	121.00	2431	2431
16. Assistance to Mahila Mandal Dal	70.65	NA	NA
17. Establishment of Rehabilitation Training Centres with Sheltered Workshops	110.89	NA	745
18. Construction of Balika Niketan	89.80	2250	865
19. Margin Money Loan Scheme	14.92	NA	122
20. Grant to Destitute Widows Women for Purchase of Sewing Machines	48.28	14832	13862
21. Evaluation Scheme of Women Programmes	74.56	1125	1069
22. Grant to Destitute Widows for Marriage of their Daughters	113.57	2271	2271
23. Marketing Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs	48.60	52	22
Sources : 1. Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, Uttar Pradesh 2. Ninth Five Year Plan, 1997-2002, Supplement of Vol.II, Uttar Pradesh 3. Annual Plan of Year 1992-93, Vol.I, II & III, Uttar Pradesh 4. Annual Plan of year 1993-94, Vol.I&II, Uttar Pradesh 5. Information provided by different implementing Departments of Uttar Pradesh Government.			

The Gandhi Gram Yojana, a part of Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana, meant for women belonging to SC and ST population was implemented in the state during Eighth Plan. Under the scheme the beneficiaries were provided New Model Charkhas to encourage the opportunities of self-employment. This scheme was implemented in 33 districts of the state. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme was Rs.414.07 lakh and the total target of 5650 beneficiaries has been achieved during the period of Eighth Five Year Plan (Table-2.3). The Kishori Balika Yojana which run for one year had benefited 29580 girls with a total expenditure of Rs.4.0 lakh.

The scheme of Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widows had been a major women-specific scheme in the state from the view point of its coverage, expenditure and achievements. During Eighth Five Year Plan about 14 lakh destitute widows had been given as grant-in-aid of Rs.16376.38 lakh. The similar scheme of Maintenance-Grant to Divorced Women victim of Dowry was also implemented in which an amount of Rs.64.81 lakh was spent and 3549 women had been benefited in 59 districts of the state. The scheme of Marriage Incentive to Widows who were below 35 years of age had helped 849 women for their marriages. The total expenditure involved in this scheme was Rs.125.01 lakh and 60 districts were covered. To develop and upgrade the traditional skill of women entrepreneurs in the state, Skill Upgradation Training Programme was started in 14 districts of the state. During Eighth Five Year Plan, 5425 women entrepreneurs were imparted training and their traditional skill had been upgraded with a total expenditure of Rs.103 lakh.

With a coverage of 60 districts the Mahila Jagriti Scheme was started in 1993-94 to bring awareness among women in which an expenditure of Rs.41.47 lakh was made and

2431 camps were organized during Eighth Plan (Table-2.3). The Integrated Development of Women Scheme was introduced in the eight Hill districts of the State, keeping in view the special problems of the area. During Eighth Plan, about 2431 women had been benefited from this scheme and the total expenditure was Rs.121.00 lakh. Mahila Mandal Dals were also given financial assistance during the period and an amount of Rs.70.65 lakh was spent. For imparting necessary training to destitute women, a number of rehabilitation training centres with sheltered workshops were established. The total expenditure in this programme was about Rs.111 lakh and 6 districts were covered under the programme.

Under the scheme of welfare measurement for girls who had left the school Balika Niketans were constructed in 5 districts of the state. By spending Rs.89.80 lakh in this scheme, as much as 865 girls had been benefited. To encourage the self-employment opportunities among needy women, the Margin Money Loan scheme was implemented, which covered eight districts of the state. About 122 women had been benefited with expenditure of Rs.14.92 lakh. Grants were also distributed to 13862 destitute widows for purchasing the sewing machines against the target of 14832 widows for Eighth Five Year Plan. The amount of total expenditure was Rs.46.28 lakh in this scheme (Table-2.3).

The destitute widows were also provided grants for the purpose of their daughters' marriage under the scheme of Grant to Destitute Widows for Marriage of their Daughters during the Eighth Five Year Plan. In providing grants to 2271 widows for the marriages of their daughters, an amount of Rs.113.57 lakh had been spent. Under the scheme of Marketing Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs, the women entrepreneurs were extended marketing assistance for their products by way of organizing exhibition, providing stalls free of cost in different places of exhibition as well as by extending transport charges for transportation of their products from their production centres to places of exhibition. An

amount of Rs.48.60 lakh was spent and 22 exhibitions had been organized against the target of 52 exhibitions. About 450 women had been benefited under this scheme.

A profile of women-related schemes implemented in UP during the period of Eighth Five Year Plan in terms of expenditure (Table-2.4), targets and achievements (Table-2.5) has been discussed separately.

These women-related schemes are generally centrally sponsored programmes and the state's share was 20 per cent in most of the schemes and 50 per cent in some other schemes. From the view point of expenditure, the scheme such as Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Family Welfare Programme, IRDP, Indira Awas Yojana, Million Wells Scheme and Employment Assurance Scheme were major among the women-related schemes implemented in the state during Eighth Five Year Plan on which about 90 per cent of the total expenditure of women-related schemes was made (Table-2.4). In case of the women-related schemes both males and females were the beneficiaries. The official records of implementing departments of state government do not have information related to gender-wise number of beneficiaries as well as the printed documents of government also lack the sex-wise data of targets and achievements. Therefore, it was not possible to give an account of expenditure involved on women beneficiaries. Similarly, the number of women who had been benefited during the period of Eighth Plan from women-related schemes could not be worked out in absence of such data. Only estimates were made based on some assumptions. In some schemes, such as IRDP, JRY, Million Wells Scheme, etc. the number of beneficiaries are reserved for women (i.e. 40 per cent in IRDP and 30 per cent in other schemes).

Table 2.4 : Year-wise Expenditure in Women-Related Programmes in Uttar Pradesh During Eighth Five Year Plan

Women-Related Schemes		Expenditure (Rs. In Lakh)					1992-97 (Total)
		1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	Total	15372	24534	21130	25762	21676	108474
	State Share	7686	12267	10565	12861	10838	54217
2. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (NREP&JAY)	Total	46457	36081	54280	47577	41294	225689
	State Share	11777	11576	18972	21440	25434	89199
3. Indira Aawas Yojana (IAY)	Total	2426	3600	6742	25500	33252	71520
	State Share	485	720	1341	5100	9503	1749
4. Old Age/Kishan Pension Scheme	Total	3052	4646	6828	9306	8924	32756
	State Share	3052	4646	6828	9306	8924	32756
5. Million Wells Scheme	Total	100052	15135	19657	13845	8654	67296
	State Share	2001	3027	3931	2769	1731	13459
6. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	Total	1386	2073	2298	2186	3291	11234
	State Share	693	1037	1149	1093	1646	5618
7. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS)	Total	--	3063	14183	19817	26562	63625
	State Share	--	613	2837	3944	5459	12853
8. Adult Education Programme	Total	1216	584	2747	2469	1445	8461
	State Share	259	439	395	1031	1292	3416
9. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	Total	1307	2311	1260	1747	1504	8129
	State Share	653	1156	630	874	752	4065
10. Improved Chulha Programme	Total	156	186	167	197	170	876
	State Share	--	--	--	--	--	--
11. Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana	Total	1036	2312	1900	2427	2261	9936
	State Share	--	--	--	--	--	--
12. Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute	State Share	5	6	6	9	82	108
13. Family Welfare Programme	State Share	14513	27598	27261	28404	25794	123570

Sources : 1. Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, Uttar Pradesh (All Volumes)
 2. Annual Plans for 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.
 3. Implementing Departments of U.P. Government

Table-2.5 indicates the year-wise information of achievements in individual women-related schemes implemented during the Eighth Plan. The data related to targets were not available. Based on the assumption of 40 per cent for women-beneficiaries, the IRDP had benefited 770 lakh women beneficiaries during the Eighth Plan with the expenditure of Rs.43390 lakh (40 per cent of total expenditure of Rs.108474 lakh). The amount of expenditure and number of women-beneficiaries for other schemes are worked out on the basis of 30 per cent. Under the scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, 1985 lakh mandays were created for women and the expenditure of Rs.67707 lakh was made. Indira Awas Yojana has provided 1.38 lakh houses to women beneficiaries and an expenditure of Rs.21450 lakh was incurred during the period of Eighth Five Year Plan (Table-2.4). The Old-Age Pension Scheme was totally state scheme in which an expenditure of Rs.32756 lakh was made. About 3.06 lakh women had been given pension throughout the Plan period (The beneficiaries are cumulative in numbers). The scheme of Million Wells was also one of the major schemes in Eighth Plan for providing employment opportunities in rural areas. Under the scheme 427 lakh mandays employment were created for women (Table-2.5), which involved an expenditure of Rs.20189 lakh. The Drought Prone Area Programme had benefited 1.63 lakh women and the expenditure is estimated Rs.3370 lakh during Eighth Plan. The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) which was launched in 1993-94 had created 245 lakh days' employment to women with an expenditure of Rs.19087 lakh (Table-2.4).

To increase the literacy level among the rural population (15-35 years), the Adult Education Programme was implemented during the Eighth Plan. The adult education programme had benefited about 30 lakh women in the state by spending Rs.2538 lakh. Self-employment programme had been the major focus of government for generating

income levels and employment opportunities. To strengthen the self-employment programme, the government introduced TRYSEM scheme. During Eighth Five Year Plan, about one lakh women had been imparted necessary training for establishing ventures of their own. The expenditure of Rs.2439 lakh was made for women's training under TRYSEM scheme. The Improved Chulha Programme which was totally Central Scheme had benefited more than 12.62 lakh households in rural areas of the state during Eighth Plan by way of providing smokeless Chulhas. All the beneficiaries were women since the kitchen job is wholly of women's responsibility. About 12.62^{lakh} women had been benefited and an expenditure of Rs.876 lakh was made.

Table 2.5 : Year-wise Targets and Achievements of Women-Related Programmes in Uttar Pradesh During Eighth Five Year Plan

Women-Related Schemes	Year-wise Targets and Achievements										1992-97 (Total)	
	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95		1995-96		1996-97			
	Target	Achieve- men's	Target	Achieve- ments	Target	Achieve- ments	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment	Target	Achieve- ment
1. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) (Beneficiaries assisted) (Beneficiaries in Lakh)		3.88		4.45		3.70		3.56		3.65	18.31	19.24 (7.70)
2. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (NREP&JRY) (Mandays in Lakh)		1496		1739		1175		1541		666	6767	6617 (1985)
3. Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) (in Nos)		22218		47722		50908		192984		146870	100000	460702 (139211)
4. Old Age Kisan Pension Scheme (Cumulative No. in Lakh)		6.09		7.04		6.08		6.35		10.17	7.04	10.17 (3.08)
5. Million Wells Scheme (MWS) (Lakh Mandays)		361		342		342		189		190	—	1424 (427)
6. Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) (Beneficiaries in Lakh)		1.15		1.28		1.00		1.00		1.00	5.00	5.43 (1.63)
7. Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS) (Lakh Mandays)		—		15		165		318		319		817 (245)
8. Adult Education Programme (15-35 Years) (in lakh)		7.58		21.61		13.82		31.62		25.00	167.00	99.63 (29.90)
9. Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana (No. of Persons employed)		18338		25535		59358		82910		87365	419661	273506 (82052)
10. Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	59342	57645	65676	63619	59760	62394	60400	63721	60400	69272	305578	316646 (95054)
11. National Improved Chulha Scheme		212825		297825		272428		253428		225000		1261504

Note : Figures in brackets denote estimated number of women beneficiaries.

Sources : 1. Eighth Five Year Plan, 1992-97, Uttar Pradesh (All Volumes)
2. Annual Plans for 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96 and 1996-97.
3. Implementing Departments of U.P. Government

Under Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana 82052 women had been given employment during Eighth Five Year Plan with an expenditure of Rs.298 lakh. For the welfare of aged, infirm and destitute population about Rs.108 lakh was spent. However, the number of beneficiaries are not known. The Family Welfare Programme under medical and health services had been one of the major schemes implemented in the state. The family welfare programme includes service provided for family welfare, family health, family planning, pre-natal and post-natal services, distribution of iron tablets, vaccination and immunization against diseases, etc.

The Department of Social Welfare and Advisory Board, which is located in the capital of the state, had also implemented the women-related/welfare programmes in the state during the Eighth Plan. Table-2.6 presents the information pertaining to the year-wise expenditure and achievements of the women welfare programmes implemented in Eighth Five Year Plan by the department. The programmes of Department of Social Welfare and Advisory Board implemented through the voluntary organizations working in the state. The coverage of these programmes was in 21 districts of the state. The Adult Women Short period Education Programme, crash programme, family and child welfare scheme, vocational training and nutrition intake programmes were major schemes which were implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Advisory Board during the Eighth Plan. The information supplied by this department highlights that an expenditure of Rs.¹⁴⁰⁸~~1412~~ lakh was made in women-specific schemes during the^{Eight} Plan and 4.27 lakh women had been benefited. Shivirs were organized for working women during holidays to impart them refresher courses. Similarly, to increase awareness among women about health, nutrition, sanitation, education, employment opportunities and their rights, Shivirs were also

organized. The details of individual schemes implemented by the Advisory Board in terms of expenditure and achievements has been given in Table-2.6.

Table 2.6 : Year-wise Expenditure and Achievements of the Schemes Implemented by the Department of Social Welfare and Advisory Board, Uttar Pradesh, During Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)

(Rs. in Lakh)

	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Expendi- ture	Achiev- ements	Expendi- ture	Achiev- ements	Expendi- ture	Achiev- ements
Family and Child Welfare Scheme	30.00	6927	35.00	9547	45.00	8690
Marginal Welfare Extension Scheme	33.65	5129	18.89	5303	24.98	5540
Exhibition Scheme (No. of Beneficiaries)	3.54	2508	2.57	1986	4.05	1816
Simple Grant-in-aid Scheme	10.71	44600	4.50	24110	3.93	23942
Mahila Mandal	7.14	8020	6.37	7610	9.13	7422
Nutrition intake	11.66	12410	36.90	11830	48.10	6125
Shivirs During Holidays (No. of Beneficiaries)	2.37	2855	0.25	120	--	335
Crash: (a) State (Beneficiaries) (b) Central	66.35	20050	65.98 Released by CentralBoard	11126 12570	93.22 Released by CentralBoard	9200 9050
Adult Women Short Period Education (Beneficiaries)	106.93	1450	17.31	1975	42.39	1860
Vocational Training (Beneficiaries)	39.33	2825	4.07	2300	31.97	2425
Social Economic Activities : (B)						
(a) Production (1992-93 to 1997)	8.08	296	27.57	210	30.55	145
(b) Dairy(1992-93 to 1997)		160		125		50
(c) Self-Employment (1994-95)						20
Awareness Shivr (B)	Released by CentralBoard		Released by CentralBoard	4290	Released by CentralBoard	5550
Family Advisory Centres (B)	Released by CentralBoard	1400	Released by CentralBoard	1583	Released by CentralBoard	1496

(contd....)

Table 2.6 (contd....)

Women-Specific Schemes	1995-96		1996-97		Total	
	Expenditure	Achievements	Expenditure	Achievements	Expenditure	Achievements
Family and Child Welfare Scheme	45.00	8902	--	--	155	34066
Marginal Welfare Extension Scheme	56.08	5303	--	--	134	21275
Exhibition Scheme (No. of Beneficiaries)	10.22	1550	4.92	1550	32	9409
Simple Grant-in-aid Scheme	4.01	20155	3.26	15000	26	127807
Mahila Mandal	9.08	3198	12.01	2850	44	29100
Nutrition intake	25.75	5050	20.85	6400	143	41815
Shivirs During Holidays (No. of Beneficiaries)	--	50	--	--	3	2975
Crash: (a) State (Beneficiaries)	65.66	9125	61.06	11525	352	61026
(b) Central	Released by CentralBoard	9625	Released by CentralBoard	5600		36845
Adult Women Short Period Education (Beneficiaries)	70.20	2625	56.33	1300	290	9200
Vocational Training (Beneficiaries)	42.82	1725	32.30	1100	150	10375
Social Economic Activities : (B)						
(c) Production (1992-93 to 1997)	9.39	55	7.65	25	83	731
(d) Dairy (1992-93 to 1997)		204		25		539
(e) Self-Employment (1994-95)						20
Awareness Shivir(B)	Released by CentralBoard	6990	Released by CentralBoard	14275		33755
Family Advisory Centres (B)	19.75	1634	Released by CentralBoard	1780		7893

Note : Targets of these schemes are not available

Source : Information provided by the Department of Social Welfare Board, U.P.

The informations and data related to year-wise expenditure, targets and achievements of women-related schemes implemented during the Eighth Five Year Plan in the sample districts and sample blocks have been given in the appendices. The research team faced a lot of problems in procuring the necessary information from the concerned departments in the sample districts and block headquarters.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF RESPONDENTS AND WOMEN-RELATED SCHEMES

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES

As has already been pointed out that for the purpose of this study some 1000 women have been surveyed in eight *Gram Panchayats* selected from both the sample districts of Unnao and Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh. The main objectives of this chapter are (a) to portray the main characteristics of the women respondents, such as their age-group, social-group, educational level, marital status, occupation, household income and the demographic structure of their household; and (b) to discuss and examine the women-related/specific schemes implemented in the rural areas of the sample districts.

Table 3.1 : Age Structure of the Respondents

Gram Panchayat	Age (Years)					Total
	Less than 19	19-30	31-45	46-59	60 & Above	
Tar gaon	1(0.8)	11(08.8)	36(28.8)	28(22.4)	49(39.2)	125
Mau Sultanpur	2(1.6)	22(17.6)	28(22.4)	26(20.8)	47(37.6)	125
Hazipur Goswa	--	37(29.6)	44(35.2)	19(15.2)	25(20.0)	125
Nandauli	--	44(35.2)	32(25.6)	27(21.6)	22(17.6)	125
Umriya	2(1.6)	37(29.6)	43(34.4)	20(16.0)	23(18.4)	125
Kotabari	2(1.6)	38(30.4)	46(36.8)	20(16.0)	19(15.2)	125
Ruppapur	5(4.0)	49(39.2)	41(32.8)	16(12.8)	14(11.2)	125
Sikandarpur Afganani	--	45(36.0)	52(41.6)	17(13.6)	11(08.8)	125
Total	12(1.2)	283(28.3)	322(32.2)	173(17.3)	210(21.0)	1000(100.0)

Data regarding the distribution of respondents in the sample according to different age-groups are presented in Table-3.1 which indicates that the number of respondents who were in the age-group of 31-45 years was highest 32.2 per cent. Those who were in the age-group of 19-30 years constituted 28.3 per cent. The proportion of respondents in the age-group of 19-59 years which generally categorized as workforce was recorded more than 60 per cent in the total sample (Table-3.1). In the individual sample *Gram Panchayats*, the proportion of respondents in this age group varied from 37.6 per cent in Tar Gaon *Gram Panchayat* to 77.6 per cent in Sikandarpur Afganani. The respondents who were more than 60 years of age were recorded 21.0 percent. However, there were 1.2 per cent respondents who were less than 19 years (Table-3.1).

Table 3.2 : Classification of Respondents According to their Social-Groups

(Percentage of Respondents)

<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	General Caste	Scheduled Caste	OBC	Muslim	Total
Tar gaon	16.0	59.2	16.8	8.0	100.0
Mau Sultanpur	10.4	49.6	28.8	12.0	100.0
Hazipur Goswa	9.6	68.8	18.4	3.2	100.0
Nandauli	1.6	76.8	17.6	4.0	100.0
Umriya	6.4	77.6	12.8	3.2	100.0
Kotabari	3.2	68.0	24.0	4.8	100.0
Ruppapur	44.8	33.6	11.2	10.4	100.0
Sikandarpur Afganani	--	21.6	55.2	33.2	100.0
Total	11.5	56.9	23.0	8.6	100.0

The social groups of respondents indicate that about 57 per cent were from Scheduled Caste population, 23 per cent were from Other Backward Castes and 11.5 per

cent were from General Caste. The proportion of respondents from Muslim community was 8.5 per cent in the total sample (Table-3.2). The proportions of respondents from different social groups varied from one *Gram Panchayat* to other. The number of respondents from SC were highest – 77.6 per cent in *Gram Panchayat* Umriya and lowest 21.6 per cent in Sikandarpur Afgan. The respondents from OBC was highest in *Gram Panchayat* Sikandarpur Afgan and the number of respondents from General Caste was highest 44.8 per cent in *Gram Panchayat* Ruppapur and the respondents from Muslim population were highest 33 per cent in Sikandarpur Afgan (Table-3.2). The Scheduled Tribe community does not live in these *Gram Panchayats*.

Data pertaining to marital status of the respondents revealed that about 83 per cent were married and about 16.8 per cent were widows. Only three cases of divorced respondents were in our sample. The proportion of married respondents was highest 90.4 per cent in Sikandarpur Afgan and lowest 73.6 per cent in Tar Gaon *Gram Panchayat*. The widow respondents were recorded highest 26.4 per cent in Tar gaon and lowest 9.6 per cent in Sikandarpur Afgan *Gram Panchayat*.

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF RESPONDENTS

The educational level of the respondents revealed that more than 78 per cent were illiterate in the total sample. Those respondents who can simply read and write constituted 9.6 per cent. The proportion of respondents who were educated upto primary level was 8.8 per cent. Data presented in Table-3.3 shows that the respondents who have received education upto Junior High School and High School were recorded only 2.3 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. There was not a single respondent in the sample whose education was more than Matriculation. The low level of educational Background among

respondents highlights the slow pace of educational development and the poor condition of educational extension programme in the remote villages, particularly the backward community dominated areas.

Table 3.3 : Educational Level of Respondents

<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	Illiterate	Literate	Primary	VIIIth	Matric	Total
Tar gaon	82(65.6)	11(8.8)	21(16.8)	7(5.6)	4(3.2)	125(100.00)
Mau Sultanpur	106(84.8)	5(4.0)	10(8.0)	3(2.4)	1(0.8)	125(100.00)
Hazipur Goswa	93(74.4)	14(11.2)	18(14.4)	--	--	125(100.00)
Nandauli	90(72.0)	16(12.8)	13(10.4)	4(3.2)	2(1.6)	125(100.00)
Umriya	117(93.6)	5(4.0)	3(2.4)	--	--	125(100.00)
Kotabari	92(73.6)	17(13.6)	9(7.2)	5(4.0)	2(1.6)	125(100.00)
Ruppapur	113(90.4)	9(7.2)	3(2.4)	--	--	125(100.00)
Sikandarpur Afganani	91(72.8)	19(15.2)	11(8.8)	4(3.2)	--	125(100.00)
Total	784(78.4)	96(9.6)	88(8.8)	23(2.3)	9(0.9)	1000(100.0)

Even after the planned development of about 50 years, the rural women are still living in the darkness of illiteracy and ignorance. When we look the educational level of respondents according to their social groups, it is found that the respondents belonging to Scheduled Caste and Other Backward Castes were relatively more illiterate. The proportions of illiterate respondents in SC and Muslim population were 83.4 per cent and 83.8 per cent respectively whereas this proportion was 59.1 per cent among the respondents belonging to General Castes.

OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS

Taking all the respondents in the sample together, the number of working women engaged in different economic activities was 285 registering 28.5 per cent of the total

sample. However, all women were found over-burdened of work in performing the household chores, i.e., looking after children, livestock, arranging fuel, water and fodder and helping the family members in agriculture. Table-3.4 shows the occupational pattern of the respondents in the sample. Out of total workers in the sample, 51.58 per cent were working as cultivators and rest were engaged as wage earners. The proportions of workers engaged in different activities varied from one *Gram Panchayat* to other. In Targaon *Gram Panchayat*, 72.23 per cent of the total workers were working in agriculture, whereas this figure was 22.86 per cent in Sikandarpur Afganana *Gram Panchayat*. Wage earner as an occupation was reported by 77.15 per cent of the workers in Sikandarpur Afganana and 27.78 per cent in Targaon. Due to lack of opportunities for gainful employment in countryside, the work participation among women is very low. Similarly, due to lack of investment, and dearth of entrepreneurial skill, the manufacturing and tertiary sectors are not developed, which is reflected by the pattern of their occupation and their work participation.

Table 3.4 : Occupational Pattern of Respondents

<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	Sample Size	Workers	Occupation	
			Agriculture	Wage Earner
Targaon	125	36	26	10
Mau Sultanpur	125	42	19	23
Hazipur Goswa	125	35	24	11
Nandauli	125	49	28	21
Umriya	125	34	14	20
Kotabari	125	33	16	17
Ruppapur	125	21	12	9
Sikandarpur Afganana	125	35	8	27
Total	1000	285	147	138

HOUSING STRUCTURE

Data pertaining to housing structure of respondents presented in Table-3.5 reveals that the houses of more than 75 per cent respondents in the sample were *kutcha* made of mud and *thatch*. The respondents, who had *pucca* houses constituted 9.6 per cent in the total sample. However, about 14.6 per cent respondents reported that their houses were semi-*pucca*. The proportion of respondents was highest 85.6 per cent who had their *kutcha* houses in *Gram Panchayat* Umriya and it was lowest 68.0 per cent in Hazipur Goswa (Table 3.5).

Table 3.5 : Housing Structure of the Respondents

Gram Panchayat	Percentage of Houses			
	Pucca	Semi-Pucca	Kutcha	Electrified
Targaon	9.6	20.0	70.4	5.6
Mau Sultanpur	8.8	13.6	77.6	--
Hazipur Goswa	14.4	17.6	68.0	2.4
Nandauli	7.2	13.6	79.2	--
Umriya	4.8	9.5	85.6	4.0
Kotabari	8.8	18.4	72.8	3.2
Ruppapur	20.0	6.4	73.6	6.4
Sikandarpur Afgan	3.5	17.6	79.2	--
Total	9.6	14.6	75.80	2.7

Electricity has now become a necessity in day-to-day life and it plays a crucial role in the development process ^{as an important infrastructure}. The data regarding the provision of electricity in the houses of respondents show a very poor picture. Taking all the respondents together, the houses of only 2.7 per cent respondents had electricity connections. The facility of electricity was not found in the houses of respondents in more than 37 per cent villages in the sample (Table-3.5).

DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURES OF HOUSEHOLDS

The families of 1000 women (respondents) in the sample had a population of 5323, the average size of family being 5.33 in aggregate, with a variation ranging from 4.85 in *Gram Panchayat* Hazipur Goswa to 5.59 in *Gram Panchayat* Ruppapur (Table-3.6).

Table 3.6 : Demographic Features of Families of the Respondents

<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	Population			Family Size	Sex Ratio	Per Family Working Population
	Male	Female	Total			
Targaon	304	312	616	4.93	1026	1.50
Mau Sultanpur	336	329	665	5.32	980	1.30
Hazipur Goswa	308	298	606	4.85	968	1.30
Nandauli	331	323	654	5.24	976	1.43
Umriya	319	312	631	5.05	978	1.32
Kotabari	342	336	678	5.43	982	1.46
Ruppapur	351	347	698	5.59	989	1.41
Sikandarpur Afganana	340	335	675	5.40	985	1.26
Total	2631	2592	5223	5.33	985	1.37

Taking all the families of the respondents in the sample together, the sex-ratio was found to be 985 females per 1000 males. However, the sex-ratio was recorded highest 1026 in the *Gram Panchayat* Targaon in Unnao district and lowest 978 in *Gram Panchayat* Umriya in Shahjahanpur district (Table 3.6). As far as the economic activities of the population in the households of respondents is concerned, it is found that most of the workers were engaged in agriculture (as cultivators and agricultural labours). The activities related to secondary sector were almost missing in these areas. Some of the workers were

working as labourers in non-agricultural sector. Taking all the population together, it is found that the number of workers per household were recorded 1.37 with variations in the *Gram Panchayats*. It is due to lack of employment avenues people were not engaged in economic activities at larger proportions.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME

Data regarding household income from different sources were collected from the respondents to know their economic background. The analysis of data related to household income indicates that per household annual income from all sources was recorded Rs.12623 with wide variations in the sample *Gram Panchayats* (Table 3.7). The analysis of data regarding household annual income indicates that about 80 per cent of the total households in the sample were below poverty line as their annual income was recorded less than Rs.15000 per annum. In average term, all the households were below poverty line. The per household annual income was found lowest (Rs.7855) in *Gram Panchayat* Umriya while it was highest (Rs.17725) in Sikandarpur Afgan. Per capita income in the sample households was recorded Rs.2417 which is several times less than the per capita income in the state. Data of household income from different sources presented in Table-3.7 revealed that agriculture was the major source of household income in the households of the respondents. Agriculture contributes more than 55 per cent income in the total household income from all the sources. Differentials have been found in the share of agriculture in the household income in the sample *Gram Panchayats*. In *Gram Panchayat* Sikandarpur Afgan, about 43.53 per cent household income was generated from agriculture, whereas agriculture has contributed 91.12 per cent income to households in *Gram Panchayat* Umriya (Table 3.6). The second major source of household income

was the service, which generated 39.71 per cent income of the households. Very few persons from the sample households were employed in salaried income. The income from service sector was earned as wages by the households. The income earned from wages has been major source of income in the households of *Gram Panchayat* Sikandarpur Afganani and Kotabari accounting 55.02 per cent and 50.75 per cent respectively. Trade and business has not been developed in these villages and its contribution was recorded merely 2.51 per cent in generating household total income.

Table 3.7 : Source-wise Annual Income of the Households of the Respondents

(Income in Rs.)

Gram Panchayat	Source of Household Income (Annual Income in Rs.)								Total
	Agriculture	Trade & Business	Salary & Wages (Services)	Pension of Retired Persons	Income from Women-Related Schemes				
					Widow Pension	Old Age Pension	JRY	Grant-in-aid for the marriage of widow's daughter	
Targaon	819000 (46.63)	107300 (6.11)	703000 (40.01)	71760 (4.09)	15000 (0.85)	10500 (0.60)	30000 (1.71)	--	1756560 (100.00)
Mau Sultanpur	727000 (56.06)	27600 (2.13)	507200 (39.11)	--	1500 (0.12)	6000 (0.46)	27500 (2.12)	--	1296800 (100.00)
Hazipur Goswa	871500 (54.35)	24800 (1.55)	648200 (40.42)	--	7500 (0.46)	--	51600 (3.22)	--	1603600 (100.00)
Nandauli	781500 (55.67)	25000 (1.78)	573500 (40.86)	--	6000 (0.43)	3000 (0.21)	14700 (1.05)	--	1403700 (100.00)
Umriya	894700 (91.12)	18000 (1.83)	66200 (6.74)	--	3000 (0.31)	--	--	--	981900 (100.00)
Kotabari	765200 (47.59)	19200 (1.19)	815900 (50.75)	--	--	--	7500 (0.47)	--	1607800 (100.00)
Ruppapur	1380650 (62.32)	98600 (4.45)	731900 (33.03)	--	4500 (0.20)	--	--	--	2215650 (100.00)
Sikandarpur Afganani	764850 (43.53)	6000 (0.34)	966700 (55.02)	--	1500 (0.09)	--	12000 (0.68)	6000 (0.34)	1757050 (100.00)
Total	7004400 (55.48)	326500 (2.59)	5012600 (39.71)	71760 (0.57)	39000 (0.31)	19500 (0.15)	143300 (1.14)	6000 (0.05)	12623060 (100.00)

During survey of the households we have also noted that the households of some respondents in our sample have been benefited from the women-related schemes implemented by government. Data regarding the income from the women-related schemes were also collected from the respondents. The women-related schemes such as, widow pension, JRY, IRDP, old age pension, grant-in-aid to destitute women for their daughter's marriage and Indira Awas Yojana were the only schemes which were being implemented in the sample *Gram Panchayats*. The details of number of households which have been benefited by the women-related schemes will be discussed later on. Here, analysis has been made regarding the contribution of these schemes in household income. Taking all the households income of the respondents together, about 1.65 per cent of the total household income was generated by the women-related/specific schemes (Table 3.6). A wide variation was observed in the contribution of women-related schemes in total household income when *Gram Panchayat*-wise data are analysed. In *Gram Panchayat* Hazipur Goswa in district Unnao, the contribution of women-related schemes, was recorded 3.69 per cent in the total household income, whereas it was found 0.21 per cent in *Gram Panchayat* Ruppapur.

WOMEN-RELATED SCHEMES IN GRAM PANCHAYATS

The survey data revealed that some of the women-related schemes are being implemented in the sample village panchayats. The schemes like, widow pension, old age pension, Indira Awas Yojana, IRDP, JRY, DWCRA and grant-in-aid to destitute widow for daughter's marriage have covered the households of some respondents. Data pertaining to scheme-wise number of beneficiaries revealed that widow pension was given to 2.6 per cent households, old-age pension to 1.3 per cent and Indira Awas Scheme was provided to

6.8 per cent households of the total respondents in the sample (Table-3.8). Data collected from the respondents of Eight village panchayats in the sample indicate that the households of 155 respondents have been benefited from the women-related schemes, registering 15.5 per cent of total sample of 1000 households.

Table 3.8 : Number of Respondents who have been Benefited from the Women-Related Schemes

Gram Panchayats	Number of Respondents Reported as Beneficiaries from the Scheme							
	Widow Pension	Old Age Pension	Indira Awas Yojana	IRDP	Grant to Widow for daughter's marriage	JRY	DWCRA	Total
Targaon	10	7	3	3	--	6	--	29
Mau Sultanpur	1	4	12	3	--	5	--	25
Hazipur Goswa	5	--	20	4	--	9	--	38
Nandauli	4	2	2	--	--	3	--	11
Umriya	2	--	4	--	--	--	--	6
Kotabari	--	--	13	1	--	2	--	16
Ruppapur	3	--	11	--	--	--	--	14
Sikandarpur Afganani	1	--	3	--	1	4	7	16
Total	26	13	68	11	1	29	7	155

About 1.1 per cent respondents reported that their family members (all were male members) have been given loan under IRDP scheme for purchasing buffaloes. However, we came to know that very few of them have purchased animals. Most of them utilized the loan amount for other unproductive uses such as, marriage, litigation, etc. As far as grant-in-aid to destitute widows for the marriage of their daughter's is concerned, only one case was found in which a grant of Rs.6000 was given to a destitute widow for the purpose of her daughter's marriage. Under JRY scheme, the households of 2.9 per cent respondents

have been benefited as reported by the respondents. The family members as well as some of the respondents worked on daily wages under the scheme. The work was made available for two to three months in a year. The DWCRA scheme was reported by the respondents of only one village panchayat of Sikandarpur Afganana. It is found that seven women in the households of the respondents have been imparted training for *Zardozi* work (the local name is *Karchovi*) in which embroidery work is done on clothes manually. These women were given training in TRYSEM scheme under DWCRA. Other women in the village were also given similar training. It is very surprising that not a single woman among the trainees has started any self-employment venture of her own. It is told that banks did not extend any loan to the women as a result they could not establish their ventures. The officials of banks with whom we discussed this matter reported that there are several cases of defaulters in the villages. At present these women are working for some private parties with very low wages. It seems that a huge amount of scarce resources are being spent in such type of training programmes without any positive outcome of the training.

The analysis of data pertaining to number of women-related schemes implemented in the sample village panchayats and number of beneficiaries highlights that the district Unnao is better than Shahjahanpur in this respect. It is found that 20.60 per cent respondents have been benefited from the women related schemes in district Unnao as compared to 10.40 per cent in district Shahjahanpur (Table 3.8).

MONETARY BENEFITS FROM WOMEN-RELATED SCHEMES

As we have pointed that the income from women-related schemes has been one of the sources of annual income in the households of some respondents. About 15.5 per cent respondents reported the benefits from the women-related schemes. Among the

households of the respondents who have been benefited from the schemes, the income from women-related schemes has been very significant. Among the 155 respondents (15.5 per cent of the total respondents) who have been benefited from the women-related schemes, 69 have received monetary benefits from the schemes in terms of widow pension, old age pension, grant for daughter's marriage and income earned as wages under JRY. Table-3.9 gives the picture of households belonging to the respondents who have received monetary benefits from women related schemes. Data pertaining to household annual income and contribution of women-related schemes in the household income revealed that about 33 per cent of the household income was contributed by the income from women-related schemes in those households who have been benefited from such schemes (Table-3.9). Here, it would be meaningful to point out that income from women-related schemes was the only source of income for five households in the total sample. For these household, women-related scheme (particularly the pension either of old age or widow) were the source of their livelihood.

Table 3.9 : Pattern of Income from Women-Related Schemes in the Households of those who reported the Monetary Benefits

<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	No. of Respondents reported monetary benefits from women-related schemes	Per Household income from women-related schemes (Rs.)	Per Household income from all sources (Rs.)	Share of women-related schemes in total income (%)
Targaon	23	2413	11826	20.40
Mau Sultanpur	10	3500	9000	38.89
Hazipur Goswa	14	4221	8100	52.11
Nandauli	9	2633	3000	87.77
Umriya	2	1500	9500	15.80
Kotabari	2	3700	9900	37.37
Ruppapur	3	1500	9800	15.31
Sikandarpur Afgan	6	3250	13500	24.07
Total	69	2930	8864	33.06

However, the share of women-related schemes in household annual income was highest 87.77 per cent in *Gram Panchayat* Nandauli and it was lowest 15.31 per cent in Ruppapur (Table 3.9). The per household annual income of the respondents who reported the benefits from the women-related schemes was recorded about 42.41 per cent less than the average household income in the total sample.

AWARENESS AMONG RESPONDENTS ABOUT WOMEN-RELATED SCHEMES

Emancipation of women is an essential pre-requisite condition for economic development and social transformation in the nation. The process of development has little meaning unless women are fully integrated into the main stream of development process. The role of women in the development process is very crucial. The goal of our national policy extends full support and emphasizes equal participation of women in all walks of life and integrates them into national stream. The success of any programme depends upon the level of participation of people for whom the scheme is launched. Implementation of any ^{development} scheme ensuring the welfare of women depends on the awareness among women about the scheme. It has widely been recognized that the measures to empower women do not yield better result in country like ours due to lack of communication media and also lack of education among women. Awareness is the first step and essential condition for deriving benefits from ^{women} any programme. People's participation can not be achieved unless they are made aware about the programmes. Keeping these points in mind, the respondents were asked the level of awareness among them about the women-related/specific schemes, which are being implemented by the government.

Data regarding the awareness of women-related schemes among the women were collected from the respondents and analysis of data revealed that majority of the

respondents were not found aware about the women-related scheme as well as other programmes for their welfare. Taking all the respondents together, only 16.3 per cent were found aware about few of the women-related schemes.

Table 3.10: Sources of First Hand Information about the Women-Related Programme

Gram Panchayat	No. of Respondents	No. of Respondents who reported awareness about the schemes	Sources of First Hand Information			
			Radio/ T.V.	Govt. Officials	Family Members/ Relatives	Neighbours
Targaon	125	27	2(07.4)	4(14.8)	11(40.7)	10(37.1)
Mau Sultanpur	125	16	--	4(25.0)	7(43.7)	5(31.3)
Hazipur Goswa	125	25	1(04.0)	9(36.0)	4(16.0)	11(44.0)
Nandauli	125	20	--	3(15.0)	7(35.0)	10(50.0)
Umriya	125	12	1(08.3)	2(16.7)	4(33.3)	5(41.7)
Kotabari	125	13	2(15.4)	--	3(23.1)	8(61.5)
Ruppapur	125	21	3(14.3)	3(14.3)	5(23.8)	10(47.6)
Sikandarpur Afganani	125	29	--	4(13.8)	14(48.3)	11(37.9)
Total	1000	163	9(5.6)	29(17.8)	55(33.7)	70(42.9)

The proportion of respondents who were aware about the schemes varied from 9.60 per cent in *Gram Panchayat* Umriya to 23.20 per cent in Sikandarpur Afganani.

Data pertaining to source of first hand information about the women-related schemes among the respondents who were aware about these schemes revealed that neighbours, relatives and their own family members have been the main sources of first hand information about the women-related schemes. About 43 per cent respondents (among those who were aware of the schemes) came to know about the schemes from their neighbours. The family members and relatives have provided first hand information to

33.7 per cent respondents about the schemes (Table-3.10). It is disheartening to know that the government personnel, particularly the extension workers do not make any interactions with the female members in the villages. It is the responsibility of government personnel to give adequate knowledge and make them aware about the welfare programmes meant for rural masses. The government machinery has been a source of first hand information for only 17.8 per cent respondents who were aware about the schemes. It does not mean that the workers from the implementing departments visited the villages and made them aware about women-related schemes. The first hand information from government officials could be possible when the respondents came in contact with the officials in PHC, hospital and in other public utility places. Very few households have the facility of Radio and TV in the *Gram Panchayats* we have surveyed. Through radio and television merely 5.6 per cent of the respondents have received the first hand information about the women-related schemes (Table-3.10).

The subject of women's development is multi-sectoral, and multi-disciplinary which demands an evaluatory, pragmatic and realistic approach in the formulation and implementation stages. The emphasis on planning to bring about changes in the status and role of women will require recognition of two important factors by policy makers. Firstly, it requires a continuously expanding information base to be realistic, relevant and effective, and secondly, it demands proper co-ordination of policies framed and schemes implemented by different departments of government since they are inter-related and inter-dependent.

Employment and income generating activities along with training for upgradation of skill have become the governmental intervention for empowering the women besides mainstreaming them into national development. Women's participation in income

generating activities is believed to increase their status and decision making power. The concept of women empowerment seeks to enable women to function as equal partners and participants in the development process. The status and awareness of women play a significant role in social transformation. However, the awareness of women is determined by their education, media and social environment.

The pattern of women-related schemes implemented and the benefits derived from these schemes by women in the *Gram Panchayats* highlights that these schemes were confined to only providing pension and houses to some of the rural poors. There was not a single respondent who has started income generating venture of any nature. We did not also find any household where self-employment ventures or income generating activities were being carried out by women. The development programmes are mostly government funded rather than being supported even partially, by the users (women) resulting into partial to total dependency and indifferences of the women. Due to lack of education among women on the one hand and indifferent attitude of the implementing machinery at the grass-root level on the other, the women in rural areas are not aware about the women-related schemes. It has been generally seen that the extension functionaries of government make interactions with the male members. The involvement of the rural women will be higher, if the extension officials make a good rapport with them and do not confine themselves with the male members alone. The planning process itself has deficiencies particularly, at implementing stage. All the development plan generally refer to men. The underlying belief has been that anything channelising through men would automatically be accessed by women. Thoughts are not given to the needs and issues of womenfolk.

The traditional mindset of males towards the females is responsible for this injustice to women. The only remedy for this malady is to make the women aware by imparting to them training about local governance and the environment in which they are living. Hence, training-cum-awareness building programme followed by workshops should be organized in a sustainable manner for women's empowerment. Keeping in view the present rural set up, the working style of extension workers, condition of women, results of the development programme need a drastic change in schemes and programmes at implementing stage. Emphasis should be given to form self-help groups among women in rural areas. The problem of the inside/outside dichotomy effectively cuts women off from participation in the development process. It can only be overcome through special efforts to involve women in training and extension in all agricultural, animal husbandry, resource conservation and forestry programme and other income generating activities. Block level lady instructor should be appointed for undertaking women-specific schemes in the rural areas. The extent and depth of women's participation in the rural subsistence economy has several implications for the formulation and design of women-related programmes.

The target-oriented scheme of training programme for women, seems to have a little impact on women as far as income generating schemes are concerned. Before giving training to them, the self-help groups or individuals who are really interested should be identified among women and they should be assured funds, so that they can start the productive ventures of their own on sustainable manner. Training programme will have more impact on women entrepreneurs, if there is in-built mechanism of follow-up and feedback and a promise to support and attend to the subsequent needs occurring at various levels. Training would be more gender friendly if women are taken into confidence in various processes, like design a programme, identifying locations, identifying needs,

mobilizing logistics and other supports. The tone and tenor to be used in training programme should not be alien and should conform to local language, idioms and dialects. The training can be effective in bringing about the desired change in both the entrepreneurs and trainer, if the training is designed and constructed not as a one way exercise in which the trainees are considered as passive recipients, but as a mutually supportive and sharing exercise in different spheres of the training.

CHAPTER IV

HEALTH AND EDUCATION ACCESS

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Before Independence the health services were very limited in India, particularly in the rural areas. From the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, health services were planned for the rural areas through primary health care system. In Second Five Year Plan, besides establishment of PHC in many more development blocks, other programmes like environmental, sanitation, health and statistics, etc. were added. Third Five Year Plan accorded very high priority to family planning. In Fourth Plan family planning remained on high priority and establishment of a PHC in each Community Development Block was envisaged. In Fifth Five Year Plan an integrated approach towards public health and family planning was involved.

During Sixth Five Year Plan, health provisions were made for continuing and expanding the maternal and child health schemes including anti-natal, natal and post-natal services. Training of untrained *Dais* who were already practicing in the villages was initiated so as to reduce the maternal and neo-natal deaths. Training capacity for ANM was augmented to meet the requirement of sub-centres. Family welfare programmes received high priority. Efforts were made to expand the minimum health facilities integrated with family welfare and nutrition programme. The nutritional status of a child at birth is influenced by the nutritional status of his mother. It is well documented that a vast majority of pregnant and nursing mothers, especially belonging to the low socio-economic group,

live on diets which are inadequate. The high incidence of prematurity, low birth weight of babies and neo-natal mortality can be attributed to poor nutritional condition among the mothers. In view of this, importance were given to improving the maternal nutrition status. Along with these, basic services like health, creche-cum-balwadis, etc. were provided to enable them to continue working. During the Seventh Plan, it was envisaged that besides making the infrastructure for primary health care fully operational by the end of the plan, achievement of universal immunization is envisaged. During the Eighth Plan, efforts were made to bring about a significant improvement in the quality of life of the people of the state of UP and as a result of it, infant mortality rate has come down, while life expectancy rate has also gone up. For the welfare and development of children, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) was started in 1975-76, which aims to provide an integral package of services of health check-up, immunization, supplementary nutrition, referral services, pre-school education, nutrition and health education to children, pregnant women and nursing mothers.

The main objective of the Ninth Plan for the medical and health sector, concern with improving the quality of primary health care services removing regional disparities in health services, provisioning of trained manpower, improving the implementation of reproductive and child health programmes with a view to achieving the national goal of population control and undertaking special programme of health care of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other sections of society.

Although during different Plans, the government of Uttar Pradesh has promoted health and nutrition services but various studies shows that the distribution of health facilities – practitioners, dispensaries, hospital, equipment, beds, etc. are highly uneven between rural and urban population. While the urban population is served by highly

equipped health care institutions and well trained personnel. The distribution of hospital beds, nurses, ANMs, drugs, equipments, referral services are all the more glaring. Further health indices such as high infant morbidity and high mortality rates, birth rates, etc. in the rural population reflect the gravity of the health problems in villages.

In this part of the study we have tried to examine the pattern of treatment, distance of medical and health services, birth control methods being practiced by people in rural areas, delivery system, post and pre-natal services, immunization, nutrition and improvement in the medical and health services during last five years.

PATTERN OF TREATMENT IN THE *GRAM PANCHAYATS*

The survey data found that the rural population generally makes treatment of their illness from : (i) quack/folk healer; (ii) primary health centre/sub-centres; (iii) private doctors/registered medical practitioners; and (iv) district hospitals. Depending on the situation and nature of illness, these different medical facilities are used. Generally it was found that PHC and PHC sub-centres are mostly visited by the people at the time of their illness. It is also evident from the table 4.1 that more than 51.0 per cent respondents of the sample households have visited primary health centre for getting treatment of their ailments. Due to non-availability of medicines and other facilities in primary health centres and sub-centres about 46.00 per cent respondents have consulted private doctors. Due to lack of education, poverty and ignorance, still the treatments are done by folk healers and quacks in the rural areas. About 11.00 per cent of the respondents also reported that treatment of illness are done by quack in their families. However, in the case of chronic diseases or serious cases the people go to the district hospitals. About 7.00 per cent

respondents reported that in complicated deliveries and serious illness they have availed the medical facilities in the district hospitals.

The survey data revealed that only 42.0 per cent respondents reported that adequate treatment is given in government hospitals. In fact, about 58.0 per cent respondents were not satisfied with the treatment given by government hospitals because the hospitals lack the basic facilities such as medicines, x-ray machines, laboratory tests and good services. Therefore, people of better economic condition prefer private doctors/ medical practitioners. Data regarding the attention of family members towards the illness of female members indicate that about 98.00 per cent respondents were getting adequate attention to their illness by their male members. However, some respondents have been subject of discriminatory attitude of the male members in their treatment.

Table 4.1 : Pattern of Treatment in the Gram Panchayats

Gram Panchayat	No. of Respondents	Adequate attention is given to the illness of women by family members	No. of Respondents claiming adequate treatment given in government hospital	Treatments are done (Multiple Responses)			
				Quack	Private Doctor	PHC/ Sub-Centres	District Hospitals
Targaon	125	119(95.2)	18(14.4)	17(13.6)	65(52.0)	46(36.8)	15(12.0)
Mau Sultanpur	125	124(99.2)	28(22.4)	12(09.6)	80(64.0)	18(14.4)	18(14.4)
Hazipur Goswa	125	122(97.6)	39(31.2)	9(07.2)	87(69.6)	44(35.2)	3(02.4)
Nandauli	125	117(93.6)	35(28.0)	20(16.0)	88(70.4)	47(37.6)	8(06.4)
Umriya	125	124(99.2)	44(35.2)	9(07.2)	48(38.4)	92(73.6)	10(08.0)
Kota Bari	125	124(99.2)	91(72.8)	16(12.8)	32(25.6)	90(72.0)	3(02.4)
Ruppapur	125	125(100.0)	80(64.0)	20(16.0)	28(22.4)	90(72.0)	2(01.6)
Sikandarpur Afganan	125	125(100.0)	88(70.4)	11(08.8)	35(28.0)	86(68.8)	6(04.8)
Total	1000	980(98.0)	423(42.3)	114(11.4)	463(46.3)	513(51.3)	65(6.5)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentages.

Table-4.2 shows that distances of medical and health services, which are being used by the respondents in the villages. District head quarter has the district hospital with facilities like life saving medicines, equipment of surgery, blood, dental care, x-ray, etc. But it is rarely possible to avail these facilities due to locational disadvantages as these hospitals are located at a distance of more than 20 kms. in most of the cases. Only one panchayat of our sample panchayats is 10-15 kms. away from the district hospital. PHCs and its sub-centres are supposed to provide a package of integrated health care, both preventive and curative treatment and family welfare, maternity and child health, school health and nutrition education in the villages. The survey data found that 50 per cent respondents have to go 3-5 kms. for the treatment of their illness from sub-centre or PHCs and family welfare centre.

Table 4.2 : Distance of Medical and Health Services in Sample Gram Panchayats

Medical and Health Facilities	Distance from the Villages					
	1-3 (kms.)	3-5 (kms.)	6-10 (kms.)	10-15 (kms.)	More than 20 kms.	Total sample villages
PHC Sub-Centre	2 (25.0)	4 (50.0)	1 (12.5)	1 (12.5)	--	8 (100.0)
PHC/Dispensary	1 (12.5)	4 (50.0)	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	--	8 (100.0)
Family Welfare Centre	1 (12.5)	4 (50.0)	1 (12.5)	2 (25.0)	--	8 (100.0)
District Hospital	--	--	--	1 (12.5)	7 (87.5)	8 (100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentages of Gram Panchayats.

The patients have to go 6-10 kms. for availing the medical facilities from PHC as reported by 12.50 per cent respondents. About 13.0 per cent respondents reported that the PHC and Sub-Centres are located at a distance of 1-3 kms. For 12.50 per cent

respondents these centres were situated at a distance of 10-15 kms. (Table 4.2). The district hospitals are situated at a distance of more than 15 kms. In the absence of transport facilities, it becomes very difficult to go to such a distance for patients of serious nature and for pregnant women. Due to long distance of the hospitals and poverty, the poor women have to depend on the local quacks for their illness in the remote areas.

AWARENESS AND USE OF BIRTH CONTROL METHODS

Table 4.3 shows the level of awareness among respondents about the small family norms and the normal practices adopted by the respondents for birth control. The concept of family planning is the integrated part of family welfare programme. Government of Uttar Pradesh has made several efforts to educate the people especially the rural people about the small family norm and other health programmes. The various devices for birth control are being provided through PHC, sub-centres, hospitals and community development centres. Huge amount of money has been spent in making aware the population about the use of birth control methods. But after a long period of our planned development, it is very surprising to know that more than 86 per cent respondents reported that they were not aware of birth control methods. Only 13.6 per cent respondents were found aware about the small family norm and the birth control methods.

Among the respondents who were aware about the family planning methods, only 28.0 per cent were found using the birth control methods. Variations have been recorded in the proportions of respondents who were aware and those who were using the birth control methods in the sample districts. In this regard, the respondents of district Unnao were found more aware about the family planning methods as compared to district Shahjahanpur. The number of respondents was also recorded higher in district Unnao who

were using the devices. The information about the birth control methods adopted by the respondents was also collected. The study found that 20 respondents (52.6 per cent of the respondents who reported the use of birth control methods) have been sterilized. The respondents who were using condoms constituted 34.2 per cent of the respondents who reported the use of birth control methods (Table-4.3). However about 13.2 per cent have used Copper-T as a device for family planning.

Table 4.3 : Birth Control Methods Used by the Respondents

Gram Panchayat	No. of Respondents	Respondents aware about birth control methods	Respondents not aware about birth control methods	Respondents practicing birth control method	Birth Control Methods		
					Sterilize	Copper T	Condoms
Targaon	125	23(18.4)	102(81.6)	7(30.4)	6(85.7)	—	1(14.3)
Mau Sultanpur	125	27(21.6)	98(78.4)	4(14.8)	1(20.0)	—	3(80.0)
Hazipur Goswa	125	25(20.0)	100(80.0)	10(40.0)	7(70.0)	2(20.0)	1(10.0)
Nandauli	125	9(7.2)	116(92.8)	4(44.0)	3(75.0)	1(25.0)	—
Umriya	125	7(5.6)	118(94.4)	3(42.9)	1(33.3)	—	2(66.7)
Kota Bari	125	11(8.8)	114(91.2)	1(9.1)	—	1(10.0)	—
Ruppapur	125	12(9.6)	113(90.4)	2(16.6)	2(100.0)	—	—
Sikandarpur Afganani	125	22(17.6)	103(82.4)	7(31.8)	—	1(14.3)	6(85.7)
Total	1000	136(13.6)	864(86.4)	38(28.0)	20(52.6)	5(13.2)	13(34.2)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentages.

Data collected from the respondents about the reasons for not practicing birth control methods even they were aware. Among the 98 respondents who were not using any methods for birth control, about 51.00 per cent pointed out that these devices are not easily available to them. That is why they have not been able to use the devices. In front of elder members in the family, some of them hesitated to describe such issue. About 20.0 per cent of the respondents were not using any of the methods because their husbands

were not interested. The women in rural areas are generally ignorant and are not fully aware of most of the devices. Due to fear of reactions and other complications from the use of birth control methods, about 6.1 per cent of them were not in favour of using any devices.

Table 4.4 : Reasons for Not Using Birth Control Methods

<i>Gram Panchayat</i>	Non-availability of devices easily	Husband not interested	Fear of Reaction	Not interested	Total
Targaon	8(50.0)	6(37.6)	1(06.2)	1(06.2)	16(100.0)
Mau Sultanpur	12(52.2)	6(26.1)	5(21.7)	--	23(100.0)
Hazipur Goswa	6(40.0)	3(20.0)	4(26.7)	2(13.3)	15(100.0)
Nandauli	3(60.0)	--	1(20.0)	1(20.0)	5(100.0)
Umriya	3(75.0)	--	1(25.0)	--	4(100.0)
Kotabari	5(50.0)	1(10.0)	3(30.0)	1(10.0)	10(100.0)
Ruppapur	4(40.0)	2(20.0)	4(40.0)	--	10(100.0)
Sultanpur Afgan	9(60.0)	2(13.3)	3(20.0)	1(6.7)	15(100.0)
Total	50(51.0)	20(20.4)	22(22.5)	6(6.1)	98(100.0)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentages.

The analysis of data regarding the awareness of family planning concept, birth control methods among the rural women and the pattern of using the different devices for family planning among them highlights the fact that the extension workers and departmental functionaries have hardly made efforts to disseminate the schemes implemented by the government. It seems that there is a wide gap between the rural population, particularly the womenfolk and the implementing methods of government. Any welfare or development scheme meant for women requires their participation which ultimately depends upon the level of awareness among them.

MATERNITY SERVICES AND PATTERN OF DELIVERY

The maternity hospitals of government are generally located at quite distance from the villages and these too are not equipped with necessary medicine and instruments. Most of the women in the villages do not utilize the services of the maternity centres because the people are not satisfied with the services rendered by the staff members as they do not give them proper attention. At the same time due to lack of transport facilities in the villages, the women can not avail the facility of these centres at the time of their need. All the infrastructural facilities and the services of such institutions are mostly used by the influential persons or the rich persons having transport facilities of their own.

The PHCs and PHC sub-centres are only grass-root institutions in the rural areas as far as medical and health care is concerned. These institutions are not delivering the required services to the rural poors. Non-attendance of doctors and other medical staff, inadequate stock of essential medicines and dilapidated condition of the buildings of the primary health centres and sub-centres are order of the day in rural areas because of inadequate funds for them.

The respondents were asked about the number of deliveries made by them, by whom the deliveries were conducted and survival of the new born infants during the last five years. Data pertaining to such information revealed that overall about 29.6 per cent respondents had deliveries during the last five years (Table 4.5). This trend varied from 44.0 per cent in village panchayat Sikandarpur Afganana to 20.8 per cent in Targaon gram panchayat. Among those who have reported deliveries, about 79.4 per cent respondents delivered child one time during the last five years. However, there were respondents who reported two and three deliveries in this period and their proportions among such

respondents were recorded 17.2 per cent and 3.4 per cent respectively. This finding of the study also highlights the shortcomings of medical and health departments in extending the message of family planning concept among the rural people. After a long period of planning, the people in rural areas in most of the backward regions are living in a primitive era and are far from the national mainstream. The data regarding the survival rate of children who were born during last five years indicate that about 90.2 per cent of them survived (Table 4.5). The survival rate of the new born children was found lowest in those *Gram Panchayats*, where the medical and health institutions are located at a larger distance and where the magnitude of poverty was higher.

As far as the pattern of conducting the deliveries in the *Gram Panchayats* are concerned, the survey data revealed that 89.2 per cent of the total deliveries were conducted by the untrained Dais (Table 4.5). This practice shows that the village women are still prone to use the traditional methods in delivery cases and the untrained dais are playing a great role in the rural system. Differentials were found in the practice of conducting the deliveries in the individual *Gram Panchayats*. In *Gram Panchayat* Umriya all the cases of deliveries during five years were made by the untrained dais. It has been seen during the survey that the trained dais of PHC or maternity centres demand money for conducting deliveries. However, the untrained village dais demand relatively less amount of money and are remained at the disposal of the mother. The second reason as reported by the respondents was the number of trained dais are limited and most of the cases at the time of urgency to take their help is not possible as they are placed at long distance. Taking all the deliveries together, about 5.4 per cent of the deliveries were conducted by village trained dais and 3.7 per cent were conducted by ANMs in PHC. Termination of abortions have also been reported by 4.1 per cent respondents. The district hospitals were

used by only 1.7 per cent pregnant respondents (Table 4.5). The delivery cases are brought to district hospitals generally in emergency or in complicated cases. Most of the mothers who made deliveries, were found suffering from various diseases related to anaemic problem. The World Food Programme (WFP) says in its 'Country Programme Report 1997-2002' on food and intervention in India that around 35 per cent of India's population – 320 million – are considered food insecure, consuming less than 80 per cent of minimum food requirements. According to the report of the food intake of a considerable section of Indian women is not only calorie deficient but a staggering 83 per cent of country's women suffer from iron deficiency, and anaemia during pregnancy.

Table 4.5: Child Delivery System and Survival of Children in the Villages

Particulars	Tar-gaon	Mau Sultanpur	Hazipur Goswa	Nand-auli	Umriya	Kota Bari	Ruppa-pur	Sikan-darpur Afgan	Total
No. of Respondents reported delivery	26 (20.8)	34 (27.2)	49 (39.2)	35 (28.0)	28 (22.7)	31 (24.8)	38 (30.4)	55 (44.0)	296 (29.6)
Total No. of Deliveries Made									
(a) One	18 (69.2)	28 (82.4)	37 (75.5)	30 (85.7)	25 (89.3)	23 (74.2)	34 (89.5)	40 (72.7)	235 (79.4)
(b) Two	6 (23.1)	6 (17.6)	10 (20.0)	5 (14.3)	2 (7.1)	8 (25.8)	4 (10.5)	10 (18.2)	51 (17.2)
(c) Three	2 (7.7)	-	2 (4.5)	-	1 (3.6)	-	-	5 (9.1)	10 (3.4)
Total Children Born	36	40	63	40	32	39	42	75	367
No. of Children Survived (Survival Rate)	32 (88.9)	37 (93.5)	58 (92.1)	33 (82.5)	30 (93.7)	35 (89.8)	36 (85.7)	70 (93.3)	331 (90.2)
No. of Abortion	1 (3.8)	1 (2.9)	-	2 (5.7)	-	2 (6.5)	3 (7.9)	-	12 (4.1)
Deliveries Made by									
(a) Village Untrained Dais	23 (88.5)	28 (82.4)	42 (85.7)	32 (91.4)	28 (100.0)	30 (96.8)	35 (92.1)	46 (83.6)	264 (89.2)
(b) Village Trained Dais	3 (11.5)	3 (8.8)	6 (12.3)	2 (5.7)	-	-	2 (5.3)	-	16 (5.4)
(c) ANMs	-	2 (5.9)	1 (2.0)	-	-	1 (3.2)	-	7 (12.7)	11 (3.7)
(d) District Govt. Hospitals	-	1 (2.9)	-	1 (2.9)	-	-	1 (2.6)	2 (3.7)	5 (1.7)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentages.

For improving the health and nutrition status of women, maternal and child health services are strengthened according to the provisions made by the government. Under the scheme of prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia, pregnant and nursing mothers are given a daily dose of iron and folic acid for 100 days. Camps are organized for women to create health consciousness among them. As part of ante-natal care, the coverage of women by vaccination against tetanus has been widened. The Primary Health Centres and sub-centres are supposed to provide pre-natal and post-natal services as well as basic medical care to the community through multi-purpose health workers and ANMs. But due to non-availability of required services, the population of rural areas is not able to get the benefits from the institutions related to health. Shortage of staff is also one of the reasons for not providing services to the people. Here, it would be appropriate to mention that since 1987, no recruitment has been made in the medical and health departments at grass-root level. Whereas the workload on the existing staff has been increased because of addition of other responsibilities on the staff. The existing staff has also to perform the duties of those who have retired from their services.

PRE AND POST-NATAL SERVICES AND IMMUNIZATION

The pre and post-natal services, immunization and maternity services have very crucial role in the health of mother and baby and the survival of children. Though the government has made great efforts in this direction, but due to shortage of staff and lack of funds, the basic objectives of the institutions related to medical and health could not be achieved. The maternal and child health programme seeks to make available the services to the pregnant women, the services like immunization against diseases, regular check up to monitor the pregnancy. The available evidences of this programme have confirmed that

the ante-natal care has undoubtedly improved the maternal and infant well-being but at the same time these services are available to very few pregnant women. Due to poverty and lack of awareness, most of the women do not know about the provisions of such services in the PHCs.

The analysis of data regarding the availability of pre and post-natal services and immunization services and their uses by the pregnant mothers in the sample *Gram Panchayats* revealed that only 17.6 per cent of the women who made deliveries during the last five years, reported that they have been benefited from pre and post-natal services with a variations in the *Gram Panchayats* (Table 4.6). In *Gram Panchayat* Mau Sultanpur only 8.8 per cent pregnant women have received the pre and post-natal services whereas this figure was 45.2 per cent in Kotabari.

The rate of infant mortality and death rates among children are considerably higher in our country as compared to other developed countries. Due to lack of proper sanitation and precautions, thousands of children become prone to various diseases in rural areas. The government has taken initiative to overcome from the problem. The Universal Immunization programme, which aims at universal coverage of pregnant women and infants was extended to all the districts in the country. The World Health Organization (WHO) has also formulated various schemes for the third world countries in this regard. In addition to various women-specific policy initiatives, various national policies like the Nutrition Policy (1983), National Policy on Education (1986), National Nutrition Policy (1993) have identified women as vulnerable groups requiring support for their welfare and development. Women are the most vulnerable group exposed to adversities of life due to lack of basic resources and dearth of nutrition and access to adequate health care. Diseases burden per thousand population in rural India is much more on women compared

to men. A lop-sided approach ignores the health needs of the women at various stages in their life cycle. Moreover, the government programmes and policies having impact on women's health require critical appraisal from gender perspective. Women's responses to the health care system, service delivery, population policy, bio-medical and other technologies affecting reproduction and health need to be highlighted and documented.

Table 4.6 : Availability of Pre and Post-Natal Services, Nutrition and Immunization Pattern

Gram Panchayat	No. of Respondents reported delivery	Respondents received pre and post-natal services	Respondents reported immunization	No. of Respondents aware about nutrition	Respondents reported giving attention to the nutrition aspect of food
Targaon	26	8(30.8)	105(84.0)	32(25.6)	8(25.0)
Mau Sultanpur	34	3(8.8)	91(72.8)	30(24.0)	17(56.7)
Hazipur Goswa	49	5(10.2)	111(88.8)	33(26.4)	20(60.6)
Nandauli	35	12(34.3)	70(56.0)	23(18.4)	23(100.0)
Umriya	28	2(7.2)	106(84.8)	36(28.8)	15(41.7)
Kotabari	31	14(45.2)	114(91.2)	28(22.4)	6(21.4)
Ruppapur	38	--	116(92.8)	37(29.6)	22(59.5)
Sikandarpur Afganani	55	8(14.6)	125(100.0)	38(30.4)	18(47.4)
Total	296	52(17.6)	838(83.8)	257(25.7)	129(50.2)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentages.

Data pertaining to the immunization of children against diseases as reported by the respondents revealed that about 83.8 per cent have made immunization to their children in the total sample of respondents (Table-4.6). Differentials were found in the proportions of the respondents in the individual *gram panchayats*, who made immunization. Due to lack of proper nutrition, many children suffer from various diseases and many become physically disabled in their life in the rural areas of our country. The rural women do not

extend the food with proper nutrition to their family members as well as they do not care about the nutrition in their intake, probably because of the two reasons. The first reason is that most of households are economically poor and second is that the women are not aware about the nutrition and its necessity in the food items. Our survey data also revealed that only 25.7 per cent of the total respondents in the sample were found aware about the nutrition and its importance (Table 4.6). The proportion of such respondents was relatively higher in the *gram panchayats* where the literacy level among them was higher and the head of family was educated to some extent. The findings again suggests that the education programme (either informal or adult) should be properly addressed in the rural areas. The education can have multiplier effect on the awareness, understanding and the participation of rural population. Among the respondents who were aware about the nutrition in the sample, about 50.2 per cent of them reported that they give proper attention to the nutrition aspect of food for their family members (Table 4.6). However, due to poverty among the households, other can not afford the nutrition food to their family members.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE MEDICAL AND HEALTH FACILITIES AS VIEWED BY THE RESPONDENTS

Better literacy, education, training and development, better nutrition, health and family welfare, better housing, living conditions, clear drinking water and employment, social welfare measures are some of the indicators of improved human resource development of a nation. Perhaps, the health aspect of the community seems a crucial factor in the human resource development. After examining the availability of medical and health services and the pattern of community participation in our sample gram panchayats,

we will discuss the general opinion of the respondents in the improvements of medical and health services in the rural areas. The general opinion of respondents in this regard gives a bleak picture of the status of infrastructural facilities relating to medical and health services. On the basis of day-to-day experience of the respondents in availing the facilities rendered by medical and health department, they have given their opinions. The crux of all the problems in the rural areas is the lack of awareness. About 30.2 per cent of the respondents in the sample were of the view that general awareness related to health, sanitation, nutrition and child-care has been improved in the villages during the last five years (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7 : Improvement in the Medical and Health Facilities for the Last Five Years

Gram Panchayat	No. of Respondent Reported Improvements			
	Awareness related to health, sanitation, nutrition, child care and family welfare	Medical and health facilities	Proper attention by the Doctor	Availability of medicines
Targaon	42(33.6)	32(25.6)	12(9.6)	13(10.4)
Mau Sultanpur	38(30.4)	25(20.0)	16(12.8)	2(1.6)
Hazipur Goswa	41(32.8)	15(12.0)	15(12.0)	8(6.4)
Nandauli	37(29.6)	8(6.4)	11(8.8)	15(12.0)
Umriya	40(32.0)	13(10.4)	9(7.2)	2(1.6)
Kotabari	30(24.0)	8(6.4)	7(5.6)	3(2.4)
Ruppapur	41(32.8)	6(4.8)	6(4.8)	5(4.0)
Sikandarpur Afgan	33(26.4)	18(14.4)	14(11.2)	10(8.0)
Total	302(30.2)	125(12.5)	90(9.0)	58(5.8)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentages.

The opinion of respondents was recorded very poor as far as availability of medical and health facilities in the PHCs and government dispensaries as only 12.5 per cent has

reported some improvements in these services during the last five years (Table 4.7). One of the major factors responsible for the dissatisfaction among women in rural areas is the non-cooperation of doctors posted in different hospitals and PHCs. According to general opinion, the doctors do not give proper attention to the patients in the hospitals. The proportion of respondents was merely 9.0 per cent who were of the opinion that there has been improvements in the functioning of doctors as far as required attention to the patients is concerned. The availability of medicine in the government hospital including in PHCs has been general complaint of the rural population during the time of field survey. In favour of their arguments related to this complaint, the workers in the hospitals and PHCs reported that the medicines are not in their stock due to shortage of funds. The proportion of the respondents was only 5.8 per cent who gave their opinion about the improvement in the availability of medicine in the hospitals for the last five years or so.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION AND PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

Education has universally been recognized as an important instrument for achieving not only economic development but also justice and harmony in the society. Education plays a crucial role in the process of human development. The level of education among the people is reflected by their participation in education process. Pattern of enrolment ratio in the educational institutions is the first indicator of people's participation in education. The advantages and scope of women's education are tremendous in the society. A small investment in education can lead to a high multiplier effect as it can widen the horizon of womenfolk and alleviate them from their current inferior status and ignorance. It further enhances their decision-making power and level of awareness and make them more receptive to technological changes.

The profile of development in developing countries depicts high incidence of illiteracy among females which constitutes one of the greatest barriers to their development. Gender disparities in literacy is higher in rural areas than the urban areas. Illiteracy restricts their scope for employment, utilization of infrastructural facilities, better use of their potential and use of provisions for their betterment. The female literacy rate in India, though, it has come up to 39.3 per cent in 1991 from 0.7 per cent in 1901, to 7.9 per cent in 1951 to 24.3 per cent in 1981, it is still unacceptably low. However, top priority has been given to education in each Five Year Plan. Due to one reason or other, the participation of female population in education process has been very low in our country, in spite of improvements in the infrastructure of education. It is recognized that education is an important instrument for bringing structural changes in the society. It is sure that until and unless women themselves become the 'participating agents in development paradigm' their progress could not be dreamed off. Since women have no access to education and productive assets, their status deteriorated from bad to worse. The powerlessness situation of women in regard to land and other property accentuate their social, educational, economic and political backwardness. However, in India's Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97), the government directive was to allot 40 per cent of surplus land to women alone and do allot the rest jointly under the names of husband and wife.

The participation of population in educational process largely depends upon the educational infrastructure, such as access to educational institutions, location and distance of the institutions. Distance of the educational institutions has a significant role in literacy programme, particularly in rural areas. Moreover, the pattern of girls' education particularly in rural areas is determined by the distance and location of the institutions.

Table 4.8 : Distance of Educational Institutions in the Gram Panchayats

Educational Institutions	Distance of Educational Institutions						
	Within Village/ Less than 1 km.	1-3 kms	4-6 kms.	7-10 kms.	11-15 kms.	Above 15 kms.	Total
Primary School	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	100.0
Junior Basic School	37.5	25.0	37.5	--	--	--	100.0
High School	--	12.5	50.0	25.0	12.5	--	100.0
Intermediate College	--	12.5	25.0	12.5	50.0	--	100.0
Degree College	--	--	--	12.5	37.5	50.0	100.0
Technical Institutions	--	--	--	--	25.0	75.0	100.0

The data pertaining to the distance of educational institutions of different standards revealed that the educational institutions were by and large, located at a larger distances keeping in view the conditions of the rural areas. The primary schools were existed in all the gram panchayats or within one km. from their houses. The facility of Junior Basic School was available in villages of 37.5 per cent *gram panchayats*. However, for equal number of village *panchayats*, this facility was located at a distance of about 4-6 kms. (Table 4.8). The students for High School classes had to visit 4-10 kms. in majority (75 per cent) of the *gram panchayats*. In 12.5 per cent *gram panchayats*, the students have to go more than 11 kms. to avail the facility of high school level education. The Intermediate Colleges were located at a distance of 11-15 kms. in 50 per cent *gram panchayats* in the sample. The distance of Degree Colleges were more than 15 kms. for half of the gram panchayats of our sample. At least, one has to go more than 11 kms. in getting higher education in (degree class) these gram panchayats. The technical institutions were mostly located at a distance of more than 15 kms. (Table 4.8). All the technical institutions and degree colleges were located in district headquarters. The students from rural background

have to face a great difficulty as a result of locational disadvantage at the time of getting admissions in these institutions because of competition with the students living in urban areas.

PATTERN OF ENROLMENT AND SCHOOLING OF CHILDREN

Expansion of educational facilities is not itself a deciding factor for people's participation in education. The location of educational institutions has great relationship with the enrolment of children in the schools, particularly backward region of the rural areas. Of the 100 million children world wide between the age of 6 to 11 years do not attend schools, 70 per cent are girls. The enrolment rates of girls in primary level of education are lower than boys in all the states and union territories. The enrolment rate of girls is recorded lowest 54.4 per cent in Bihar and highest 140.8 per cent in Tamil Nadu. The survey data also highlights that the girls are found far behind from boys as far as enrolment is concerned. The analysis of data regarding schooling of the children and their enrolment rate in the sample gram panchayats revealed that 61.9 per cent of the total households had children in the age group of 6-16 years. Of whom 24.88 per cent households were not sending their children to school at all (Table 4.9). The proportion of such household varied from 11.96 per cent in gram panchayat Sikandarpur Afganana and 33.74 per cent in Kotabari. Generally, factors like poverty, lack of motivation, ignorance and illiteracy of parents are mainly responsible for leading such situation. The survey data also revealed that there were parents who make discrimination against girl child in her schooling. About 69 households (11.15 per cent) among the 619 households who had children in school going age were found not sending their female children to school. On asking the reasons for this discrimination, the respondents of such households reported

that male child is preferred in the households because he is the future bread earner of the family whereas the female child is a liability on the family and investment on girls is a waste of money.

The above analysis regarding the discriminatory attitude of the respondents against their own female children highlights the economic limitations of the households on the one hand and the ignorance among the women on the other.

Table 4.9 : Pattern of Sex-wise Enrolment and Schooling of the Children

Gram Panchayat	No. of HH having Population in the age-group (6-16 years)	No. of HH not sending children to school at all	No. of HH not sending female children to school	Population in the age-group (6-16 years)		Enrolment Rate Among the children in age-group (6-16 years)	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
Targaon	74	15	11	83	82	80.70	68.29
Mau Sultanpur	62	20	22	67	59	61.19	45.76
Hazipur Goswa	83	21	10	110	89	63.64	52.81
Nandauli	66	19	1	71	55	50.70	70.91
Umriya	73	18	3	81	75	62.96	58.67
Kotabari	83	28	3	96	87	58.76	55.17
Ruppapur	86	22	4	124	102	63.71	67.61
Sikandarpur Afganani	92	11	15	122	114	67.20	61.40
Total	619	154	69	754	663	64.08	50.93

The enrolment rates in girls as well as in boys in the gram panchayats were recorded considerably lower than the national average. Taking all the children together, the enrolment rate in boys was 64.08 per cent while it was recorded 50.93 per cent in girls (Table 4.9). In the individual gram panchayats the enrolment rate in girls was recorded lowest 45.76 per cent in gram panchayat Mau Sultanpur and highest 70.91 per cent in Nandauli. The literacy level among the respondents and the pattern of schooling among

children in the gram panchayats we surveyed point out that there is serious fault in our planning process and the implementing machinery. The mass illiteracy among adults, particularly in women in the rural areas and low rate of enrolment as well as retention in schools is very discouraging as far as educational development is concerned. The slogan 'Education for All by 2000' remained only upto papers. For the development of children and for increasing their participation in education, the Human Resource Development Ministry plans to establish a national commission for children to monitor different projects, and formulate a national charter for children.

About 90 per cent of respondents who were sending their children to school reported that their children go to government schools and rest are going to private schools. On asking about the regularity of their children in schools, about 12.50 per cent respondents reported that the children in their households are not attending school regularly.

DROPOUT AMONG STUDENTS

Enrolment rate in children is not a sufficient indicator for measuring the educational level of the population and their participation in education. It is affected by the dropout rate of students. The education process in our country suffers from the severe rate of dropout in the student, particularly in the female students. Dropout in the students is not only a misuse of resources, but also a curse in the way of permanent literacy programme. Though there has been some improvement in the enrolment rates among children in our country. However, it is beset with the problem of high dropout rates.

The respondents were asked about the dropout cases in students of their households. The responses of the respondents in this regard revealed that in the last five

years the students from 8.12 per cent households had left the schools with variations in the gram panchayats. Table 4.10 presents the information regarding the number of students who had left schools in the last five years and the reasons for the dropout of such students. The number of dropouts is recorded substantially higher in girl students as compared to boys. Of the total 66 dropout cases, 69.70 per cent were girls. This trend also point out that the participation of females in education is very low in the rural areas. The dropout cases were relatively more in those gram panchayats where the educational institutions are located at a longer distance.

Table 4.10 : Dropout Among the Students

Gram Panchayat	No. of HH reported dropout cases	No. of Children left the schools			Reason for leaving schools			
		Male Stu-dents	Female Stu-dents	Total Stu-dents	Poverty	Illness	No separate schools for girls	Long distance of schools
Targaon	12	5	16	21	13(61.90)	1(4.76)	4(19.05)	3(14.29)
Mau Sultanpur	8	4	5	9	4(44.44)	1(11.12)	--	4(44.44)
Hazipur Goswa	6	1	7	8	5(62.50)	--	--	3(37.50)
Nandauli	3	1	2	3	1(33.33)	--	--	2(66.67)
Umriya	11	5	8	13	4(30.77)	2(15.38)	5(38.46)	2(15.39)
Kotabari	3	1	2	3	1(33.33)	--	2(66.64)	--
Ruppapur	4	2	3	5	3(60.00)	--	2(40.00)	--
Sikandarpur Afganana	7	1	3	4	3(66.64)	--	1(33.33)	--
Total	54	20	46	66	34(51.52)	4(6.06)	14(21.21)	14(21.21)

Note : Figures in brackets denote percentages.

Several reasons were reported by the respondents for dropouts of their children from educational institutions. Among them, poverty has been the major reason for leaving the school as reported by 51.52 per cent respondents who reported dropout cases (Table 4.10). This reason has been a major factor for the dropouts in all the gram panchayats in

the sample. Due to illness of their children, about 6.06 per cent households could not send them school. The locational pattern of educational institutions has great say in the enrolment as well as in the dropout of the students. This factor has been a crucial factor in the literacy programme in rural areas. Due to long distance of the schools, the students had to leave the schools in the households of 21.21 per cent respondents. The equal number of respondents reported that due to non-availability of separate schools for girls they could not continue the education of their female wards.

The influence of social, economic, religious and cultural factors is seen in the high dropout rates, particularly among the girl students. The education participation of girls in terms of percentage of girls in the total number of students is found declining in the country with every successive higher level of education. Between rural and urban girls, the former have been found to be at disadvantaged. The parents initially get their daughters enrolled in the schools but the household chores prevent them from attending classes regularly and may even dropout. In order to improve the participation process among children in education, awareness, education and motivation is required among the parents. According to the finding of a survey, which was placed before the Fourth International Conference on Women held at Beijing in 1995, that some 81 million girls (49 million more than boys) have no access to primary education. As a result uneducated girls continue to swell the ranks of the world's one billion illiterate adults.

INCENTIVES IN THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION

The importance of education in the cultural development of the individual and his or her vertical impact on the socio-economic development has been recognized since long but it is only in recent years that the role of education in national development has been

emphasized. The education system, however, in spite of many efforts to the contrary, has in actual practice remained by and large a continuation of the inherited colonial system. The most important task which all education – whether formal or informal – has to perform is to make people aware of the need for development, the right directions of development and manner in which they can participate in it and benefit from it.

Number of efforts have been made by government for the development of education. Several policy initiatives have been taken for bringing improvements in the educational level of population particularly in girls during different Five Year Plans. The scheme of Balika Samridhi Yojana was launched on October 2, 1997 with a specific objective to encourage the enrolment and retention of girl child in the schools. Under the scheme the mother of a girl child born on or after August 15, 1997 in a family, below the poverty line in rural and urban areas is given a grant of Rs.500.

Data were collected from the respondents about educational incentives they have received, such as, free fee-ship, scholarship, free text books, free uniform, mid-day meals, etc., which have been extended to their children. Information in this connection, revealed that very few of the respondents reported that some of the incentives have been availed by their wards. Free fee-ship for their children was reported by 3.3 per cent respondents in the total sample. The number of respondents who reported free fee-ship was recorded higher in gram panchayats of Unnao district. The scholarship is provided to students from SC and ST population. Scholarship was provided to the students of 14.2 per cent families as reported by the respondents. Only 4 respondents (0.4 per cent) reported free text books. Some of respondents from district Shahjahanpur reported that the students of their households have been given mid-day meals in the schools. The facilities like free uniform, free medical check-up, free medicines and free hostel were found missing in the villages.

PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN ANGANWADI CENTRES

The Anganwadi centres are established by government to make aware the rural women about sanitation, health and nutrition and to give pre-school education to children below 6 years of age. There is also provision to distribute the iron and folic acid to the pregnant women and lactating mothers free of cost through the Anganwadi centres. The survey data revealed that there were no Anganwadi centres working in the gram panchayats of district Shahjahanpur. However, in the gram panchayats of district Unnao, the Anganwadi centres are functioning. Due to religious, social and caste barriers, the participation of women from different social-groups in these centres was found limited. Local politics has also restricted the participation of women in these institutions. Some of the respondents were not able to visit in Anganwadi Centres due to shortage of time. Overall, it is found that only 5.9 per cent of the total respondents in the sample have made their visits to the Anganwadi Centres. Among the respondents who visited Anganwadi Centres, about 64.41 per cent availed the benefits extended by the centres. Data pertaining to the benefits received from the centres indicated that the respondents were provided *Punjeeri* (A nutritious food item), biscuits and iron tablets. Few of the respondents reported that awareness about health, sanitation and nutrition has been given to them.

ADULT EDUCATION

Education in the rural areas needs to be linked with rural development for strong pedagogic, social and economic pedagogic reasons. No effective development can take place without involving the people whose development is intended to be accomplished.

The effective linkage between schemes for development and education would, however, be possible only if the development agencies build an educational component in their own programmes for their more effective implementation. The main objective of the welfare scheme or development programme is to enable the beneficiaries and utilize the facilities make available by government departments and other agencies and also to be actively involved in decision making. The rural poor in the villages are generally unable to do so because though the delivery mechanisms of government have been greatly enlarged and improved, they lack their own receiving and utilizing mechanism.

Non-formal education can be an effective agent for giving to the field functionaries an integrated total vision of the potential of the poor population. There is increasing importance of adult education in the context of rural population. The data collected from the respondents revealed that adult education programme has never been implemented in their villages. Not a single respondent has reported the provision of adult education programme in the gram panchayats. Keeping in view the mass illiteracy prevailing among adults, particularly among women and the schooling pattern among children in the gram panchayats, it becomes necessary to start adult education programme or informal education system in the rural areas. Informal education (of adults) for rural development is not a separate programme or an external input. The scheme of informal education, which was introduced in the Sixth Plan for implementation in economically backward states, was modified during the Seventh Plan to cover urban slum, hilly and tribal areas and working children. Special cells were set up in the Directorate of Adult Education and Resource Centres to plan and administer women's education programme and to encourage their participation. The scheme of Mahila Samakhyas was launched in some states to mobilize rural women for education. Moreover, Women's Development Centres have been set up in

22 Universities and Colleges to bring about social awareness of women's issues and focus efforts on the development of rural women. Non-formal education is part and parcel of the development process and should, therefore, be built as an integral component of the various development programmes, with special emphasis on the needs of the poor and under-privileged sections of the community, who have hitherto been denied the benefits of development as well as education. There can be no worthwhile education, which does not lead to social and economic transformation, and there can be no worthwhile development, which does not lead to the educational development to the people concerned.

IMPROVEMENTS IN EDUCATION PROCESS AND PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION

The respondents were asked about their opinions regarding the improvements in education process and the participation of population in education, in terms of number of school going children, participation of girls, reduction rate in dropout cases, regularity in attending classes, health education, technical education, general awareness in the community of rural sector for the last five years. The main objective of such exercise was to evaluate the impact of different development schemes implemented in the Five Year Plans, particularly in the Eighth Five Year Plan. Data pertaining to the opinions of the respondents about the improvements in number of school going children, participation of girls, reduction in dropouts, nutrition education, health and child care, educational institutions, technical education, general awareness, etc. revealed that the opinion of about 25 per cent of the respondents was found positive (Table 4.11).

Table 4.11 : Improvements in Education Process and Participation of People in Education – Opinion of the Respondents

Gram Panchayat	No. of School going children	Participation of girls	Reduction in drop-outs	Regularity in attendance	Nutritional education among population	Health and child care	Educational institutions	General awareness	Technical education	Knowledge of Development Schemes
Targaon	50.4	45.6	36.0	37.6	24.8	32.8	40.8	20.0	1.6	1.6
Mau Sultanapur	44.8	41.6	55.2	34.4	12.0	31.2	63.2	28.0	--	--
Hazipur Goswa	48.8	46.4	42.4	41.6	8.8	18.4	56.8	25.6	--	0.8
Nandauli	40.0	37.6	34.4	28.8	4.8	18.4	18.4	19.2	--	3.2
Umriya	19.2	15.2	11.2	8.8	18.4	20.0	15.2	15.2	--	--
Kotabari	26.4	13.6	4.0	7.2	19.2	16.0	23.2	14.4	--	--
Ruppapur	32.8	22.4	14.4	19.2	24.8	28.8	20.8	20.0	0.8	--
Sikandarpur Afganani	37.6	20.0	9.6	14.4	27.20	25.6	23.2	20.8	--	--
Total	36.5	30.3	23.4	24.0	17.5	23.9	32.7	21.4	0.3	0.7

Note : The figures are the percentages of the respondents.

According to the opinion of 36.5 per cent respondents, there has been improvements in the number of school going children in the villages during the last five years. Improvement in participation of girls was reported by 30.3 per cent respondents. About 23.4 per cent of them were of the opinion that there has been an, reduction in dropout rates of the students. Data regarding the improvement in the knowledge of nutrition among the population has been increased as reported by 17.5 per cent respondents (Table 4.11). About 32.7 per cent respondents were of the opinion that educational facilities in the villages have been improved during the last 5 years or so. The proportion of the respondents was 21.4 per cent who were of the view that the level of

general awareness has been improved among the common mass of the rural areas. Improvement in technical education in the rural sector was the opinion of only 0.3 per cent of the total 1000 respondents.

The opinion of respondents in the improvements of educational access, participation of population, general awareness about health and nutrition and other indicators of development in the education sector revealed that a little work has been done towards the development of infrastructure related to education. The rural areas are still backward in the basic services essential for the balanced development of the population.

CHAPTER V

AVAILABILITY OF COMMUNITY ASSETS AND THEIR USES

ENERGY USE IN HOUSEHOLD SECTOR

In India about 76 per cent population lives in villages and consumes energy in a significantly different manner than its urban counterpart. The most important fact about energy consumption in rural areas is that a major part of the energy consumed comes from non-organized sources and consumption of energy is dominated by domestic sector. The main energy requirement of rural population is for cooking which account for 90 per cent of their total energy requirements. Wood, agricultural waste, and animal dung are mainly used as fuel in the rural kitchen. The household sector is the largest consumer of energy accounting for about 50 per cent of the total energy consumption in the country. Energy is used in household essentially for cooking and lighting and bulk of energy consumption is for cooking. At present the annual firewood requirement in India is estimated at 201 million tonnes, whereas, availability from forests on a sustainable basis is only around 17 million tonnes.

Due to the indiscriminate exploitation of all natural resources, like water, mineral, soil, forests, air which are basic component of life are diminishing gradually. To arrange energy for cooking has become a difficult task in the rural households due to non-availability of other energy sources for cooking. The economic condition of the households does not allow them to use the commercial fuel. To arrange basic requirements such as cooking fuel, fodder and water in the households is considered as the women's job. The

collection of cooking fuel, fodder and water fetching require not only hard physical labour but also a long distance is to be covered in performing these activities.

Women's health is very much linked with bio-mass availability, decline productivity of resources and increasing workload for those women who depend upon these resources and subsistence.

Now we will discuss the pattern of energy consumption in cooking and time taken in its collection in the households of the respondents in the sample.

PATTERN OF FUEL COLLECTION AND ITS BURDEN

Fuel-wood is one of the basic energy requirements and is used for cooking as well as for space heating during winter. The problems involved in its collection are manifold and it is the female adult and children are mostly involved in the problem. About 80.0 per cent of the work burden related to fuel fall on females as evident from Table 5.1. The analysis of data collected from the respondents revealed that in 78.6 per cent households, the collection of cooking fuel is done by women, whereas in only 21.4 per cent cases the collection is also done by male members. In the case of individual Gram Panchayats, variation was recorded in the collection of fuel as it is done by female members in more than 90.0 per cent households in Gram Panchayat Sikandarpur Afganana whereas, this job is performed by female members in 64.0 per cent households in Targaon.

As far as the pattern in collection of cooking fuel, distance covered in collection and time required for this activity are concerned, our study highlights that the problem has been gender biased and the incident and impact falls mainly on the womenfolk. The depletion of forest cover and insincere efforts towards afforestation has created problem for mankind.

Table 5.1 gives an account of the types of fuel used for cooking in the households of the sample Gram Panchayats. Fuel-wood, dung cake and crop residue are the main fuel used in the households for cooking purpose. However, very few respondents reported that the kerosene and LPG were being used in their houses.

Table 5.1 : Pattern of Fuel Use for Cooking Purposes in Households

Gram Panchayat	Collection of fuel done by		Type of Fuel used for cooking				
	Male Members	Female Members	Fuel wood	Dung Cake	Crop Residue	LPG	Kerosene
Targaon	44	81	55.2	82.4	3.2	2.4	0.8
Mau Sultanpur	25	100	78.4	82.4	3.2	--	--
Hazipur Goswa	22	103	60.0	84.0	5.6	--	--
Nandauli	20	105	46.4	88.8	9.6	--	0.8
Umriya	26	99	70.4	50.4	56.0	--	--
Kotabari	31	94	57.6	67.2	48.0	--	--
Ruppapur	34	91	48.8	63.2	19.2	--	--
Sikandarpur Afganana	12	113	57.6	72.8	24.8	--	--
Total	214	786	57.3	73.9	21.2	0.3	0.2

Dung cake was reported as the main item in cooking fuel by 73.9 per cent respondents. The practice of using cow-dung as a fuel leads wastage of manure. During survey we have not seen any *gobar-gas* plant in sample households. The finding suggests that there is enough potential and scope for installing *gobar-gas* plants in these villages. Community *gobar-gas* plants are most suitable and appropriate for solving the problem of cooking fuel in the rural households. It is very surprising that the non-conventional energy programme has not yield any result and it has by-passed the gram panchayats, which we have surveyed. As far as fuelwood is concerned about 57.0 per cent of the respondents

reported that they used fuel-wood also. Though there was no forest cover available around the sample Gram Panchayats but some area in terms of waste land or common land was available and in which some small trees, shrubs and groves are found in these areas. From these areas the fuel-wood is collected by the rural households. The road-sides and river-sides are also sources of fuel-wood for some households. Crop residue was also reported by the respondents as cooking fuel in their households.

DISTANCE COVERED AND TIME TAKEN IN FUEL COLLECTION

The collection of cooking fuel is one of the most time consuming activities. The survey data regarding the distances to be covered by the rural population indicates that they have to cover long distances varying from one kilometre to six kilometres. About 39.2 per cent respondents reported that they have to cover 4-6 kms. for collecting fuel. The proportion of respondent was 27.5 per cent who have to cover 3 kms. (Table 5.2). However, for one-third households, this distance was less than one kilometre.

Table 5.2 : Distance covered and time spent in collection of cooking fuel

Gram Panchayat	Distance covered (kms)			Weekly Time spent in Collection (Hrs.)			
	Less than one	1-3	4-6	Less than two	3-5	6-8	9-10
Targaon	28.0	36.8	35.0	13.6	31.2	54.4	0.8
Mau Sultanpur	36.8	32.0	31.2	20.8	44.0	35.2	--
Hazipur Goswa	48.0	20.0	32.0	31.2	25.6	43.2	--
Nandauli	42.4	12.0	45.6	12.8	37.6	49.6	--
Umriya	20.8	42.4	36.8	20.8	44.0	33.6	1.6
Kotabari	24.0	40.0	36.0	31.2	6.4	57.6	4.8
Ruppapur	36.8	16.0	47.2	23.2	51.2	25.6	--
Sikandarpur Afganani	29.6	20.8	49.6	4.0	24.0	67.2	4.8
Total	33.3	27.5	39.2	19.7	33.0	45.8	1.5

Data pertaining to time spent in the collection of cooking fuel revealed that about 46.0 per cent respondents reported the collection of fuel takes 6-8 hours in a week. Few of them reported that they have to spend about 10 hours in the collection of fuel in a week. Those who have to spend 3-5 hours in a week was reported by 32.0 per cent respondents. In the individual Gram Panchayat the time requirement for fuel collection varied. The drudgery associated with outward and inward assignments of women, which cause both physical stress and health problem. This is the result of performing of households chores and livestock related activities and arranging the energy requirement of the households.

The work-load associated with the collection of cooking fuel can be minimised by introducing smokeless Chulhas and establishing bio-gas plants. In addition to it, the quick growing species of trees in the wasteland of the gram panchayats should be grown. Women can be more effectively involved in growing the fuel-wood plants by organizing their co-operative societies. Provision for LPG in the rural households can also be introduced at subsidized rates.

DRINKING WATER FACILITY

The main source of drinking water in the household was found hand-pumps as reported by more than 70.0 per cent respondents. Wells as a source of drinking water in the households was reported by 30.0 per cent of the respondents (Table 5.3). As far as safe water for drinking purpose is concerned, the wells are not free from contamination. The load of water fetching is shared by both male and female members. However, the work burden in water fetching was found substantially higher on female members. The pipe water facility was not found in the sample gram panchayats. Data regarding the time

requirement in fetching water indicate that 47.0 per cent of the households required less than one hour in a day. For 53.0 per cent of households they have to spent upto 3 hours in a day (Table 5.3).

Table 5.3 : Pattern of Water Fetching and Its Source in Sample Gram Panchayats

(Percentage of Respondents)

Gram Panchayat	Source of Drinking water		Drinking water Fetched by		Time spent in fetching water	
	Hand-pump	Well	Male Member	Female Member	Less than 1 hour	1-3 hours
Targaon	64.0	36.0	38.4	61.6	84.8	15.2
Mau Sultanpur	72.0	28.0	28.8	71.2	41.6	58.4
Hazipur Goswa	76.0	24.0	24.8	75.2	46.4	53.6
Nandauli	55.2	44.8	22.4	77.6	40.0	60.0
Umriya	64.0	36.0	24.0	76.0	36.8	63.2
Kotabari	60.8	39.2	28.0	72.0	40.0	60.0
Ruppapur	82.4	16.6	34.4	65.0	55.6	46.4
Sikandarpur Afganani	75.2	24.8	24.8	75.2	32.8	67.2
Total	70.7	29.3	28.2	71.8	47.0	53.0

The wells in the villages are most unsafe. The survey data found that medicine is never applied in the village wells. Most of the respondents were not aware about the water-borne diseases. It was found that the area around the hand-pumps was not clean. The population in rural area is needed to make aware about the proper sanitation and water-borne diseases from contaminated water. This can easily be done through village panchayats. Awareness Shivirs can be organized for this purpose by the educated people of the gram panchayats.

PATTERN OF FODDER COLLECTION

Fodder collection is one of the main activities in the rural households. By and large every household has livestock. A large quantity of grass or fodder is required by each and every household to meet the daily requirement of cattle heads. Data pertaining to the collection activity of fodder done in the sample households revealed that in more than 63.0 per cent households this activity is done by female members. The responsibility of fodder collection is shared by male members in 36.0 per cent households (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4 : Source of Fodder and Pattern of Its Collection in Sample Panchayats

(Percentage of Respondents)

Gram Panchayat	Fodder Collection done by		Source of Fodder				
	Male Members	Female Members	Own farm	Road side	Other's farm	Purchase	Barren and Culturable Waste Land
Targaon	53.6	46.4	66.4	27.2	4.8	4.8	20.8
Mau Sultanpur	27.2	72.8	38.2	20.0	21.6	1.6	22.4
Hazipur Goswa	28.0	72.0	79.2	56.0	19.2	4.0	28.0
Nandauli	30.4	69.6	43.2	17.6	13.6	11.2	19.2
Umriya	31.2	68.8	72.0	36.0	15.6	7.2	10.4
Kotabari	41.4	58.6	42.8	26.0	3.2	8.8	10.4
Ruppapur	40.8	59.2	46.4	38.4	--	7.2	16.8
Sikandarpur Afganana	36.8	63.2	38.0	32.0	1.6	1.6	8.8
Total	36.3	63.7	53.8	31.4	9.7	5.8	26.7

The fodder is collected by the households from different sources. About 54.0 per cent respondents reported that the fodder is collected from their own agricultural fields. The fodder collection from own farms includes the by-product of agricultural crops and fodder grown in their own farms. The second major source of fodder is road sides as reported by 31.4 per cent of the respondents (Table 5.4). The proportion of respondents

was 9.4 per cent who collected the fodder from other farms. The grass grown in the barren and culturable waste land is also collected by the households as reported by 26.7 per cent respondents. At the time of scarcity the fodder is also purchased by the households and the proportion of such respondents was 5.8 per cent in the total sample.

USE OF TECHNOLOGICAL DEVICES

Technological development in any sphere of life leads better living conditions. Level of technology use is one of the indicators of modern civilization. The department of Science and Technology is implementing programmes for providing opportunities for gainful employment to women especially in rural areas to reduce drudgery in their lives and to improve sanitary and environmental conditions. Development of production ventures very much depends upon appropriate cost-effective technologies suitable to various agro-climatic environments that can improve productivity.

Data were collected from the respondents about the technological devices used by their families in day-to-day indoor and outdoor activities. In agricultural operations, the use of tractors for ploughing and threshing was reported by 1.2 per cent respondents. The gram panchayats in Unnao district, the use of tractors by the households was found relatively at higher proportion. The use of modern technology in husking, grinding and oil extracting activities was reported by 81.6 per cent respondents in the total sample (Table 5.5) in villages the machines for these purpose are installed. However, in three gram panchayats in our sample the technological devices were being used in performing the activities related to husking, grinding were done by the families of all the respondents. The use of technological devices in performing the grass cutting (hand operated chaff cutter) was

reported by 8.7 per cent respondents. Variations were recorded in the proportion of respondents who reported the use of chaff cutter in the sample gram panchayats.

Table 5.5 : Use of Technological Devices in Different Activities

(Percentage of Respondents)

Gram Panchayats	Activities where the Technological Devices are Used				
	Agricultural Operations	Husking, grinding and oil extracting	Grass cutting	Cooking activities	Lighting
Targaon	3.2	94.4	3.2	5.6	5.6
Mau Sultanpur	1.6	38.4	3.2	--	--
Hazipur Goswa	1.6	100.0	0.8	--	2.4
Nandauli	2.4	33.6	1.6	--	--
Umriya	0.8	100.0	15.2	1.6	4.0
Kotabari	--	100.0	12.8	--	3.2
Ruppapur	--	89.6	19.2	--	6.4
Sikandarpur Afganani	--	96.8	13.6	--	--
Total	1.2	81.6	8.7	0.9	2.7

The cooking activity in the sample households is also a time taking activity which is solely the responsibility of women. Very few respondents (0.9 per cent) reported the use of technological devices for cooking activities. In gram panchayat Targaon, 3 respondents reported the use of LPG and 4 respondents the use of smokeless chulha. In Umriya gram panchayat two respondents reported the use of kerosene for cooking purpose in their households. The electricity connection was reported by 2.7 per cent respondents in their houses. Out of 8 gram panchayats in our sample, electricity connections were not found in three gram panchayats.

The data related to the use of technologies in different household activities highlight the fact that the village population has not been benefited by the technological development taken place in our country. To some extent, the workload on women in husking and grinding activities has been reduced by the use of machines in these activities. By and large, the technological development has by-passed the rural households. As we have already mentioned that the go-bar-gas plant and solar energy have a great potential in these areas. The village barren land can also be used for growing fuel-wood. The go-bar-gas plants can also be used for lighting purposes. The drudgery of women can be reduced to a great extent by encouraging the use of non-conventional sources of energy in the households. The development of appropriate technology in the rural areas needs to be properly addressed so that the workload on women could be reduced.

TIME SAVING IN PERFORMING DIFFERENT ACTIVITIES

The views of the respondents were also asked about their time saving in performing the indoor and outdoor activities as compared to five years back. The main objective of this exercise was to examine the impact of technological innovations on women in the rural areas. To what extent the development in science and technology has reduced the workload of women and how far the percolation of science and technology has taken place in the rural areas. The responses of the respondents about their views regarding time saving are given in Table 5.6. The analysis of data about their views in time saving as compared to five years back revealed that in only two activities related to household work, the workload has been reduced. In most of the activities the impact was found negligible as viewed by the respondents. During last 5-6 years a large number of hand pumps have

been installed in the villages. Due to hand-pump facility, about 18.10 per cent respondents were of the view that water fetching now takes less time. The proportion of respondents was found 73.3 per cent who reported time saving in the activities related to grinding and husking (Table 5.6). The grinding and husking machines were found within the villages or nearby in most of the gram panchayats. Improved technologies relating to their activities seem very beneficial in respect of releasing women's time and this time can be diverted into income generating activities, better child care, their own personality development. The use of improved technology in agricultural operations was seen in some households. The tractors, threshers and pump-sets are main items, which were being used by some households. However, 2.9 per cent respondents reported time saving in agricultural operations (Table 5.6). The improved technologies are by and large lacking in the activities related to fuel collection, cooking food, fodder collection and in animal husbandry and cattle rearing.

The women continue to be overburdened and overworked as far as collection of fuel and fodder is concerned. The workload can be reduced and time can be saved in the activity of fuel collection by augmenting the alternative sources and by developing suitable devices. To help with the fuel supply problem, there are now many technologies that can reduce the amount of fuel for cooking and heating purposes. The improved stoves that use only two-third of the amount of fuel-wood needed with the traditional *Chulhas*. A whole variety of solar cookers and solar ovens are available that use no source of fuel at all except the sunrays. Solar energy can also be used for ^{lighting and} heating water for washing purposes. The another alternative to wood is to use *methan* gas for cooking or even lighting purposes.

Table 5.6 : Time Saving In Performing Different Activities as Compared to Five Years Back

Percentages of Respondents

Activities	Responses of the Respondents		
	Yes	No	Can't say
Agricultural operations	2.90	85.20	11.90
Animal husbandry and cattle rearing	--	89.20	10.80
Cooking the food	0.30	98.60	1.10
Collection of Fuel	0.40	98.60	1.00
Water Fetching	18.10	81.50	0.40
Collection of Fodder	--	96.80	3.20
House Maintenance	--	90.10	9.90
Grinding and husking	73.30	26.70	--
Health care	1.20	94.40	3.20

By introducing high yielding variety of quick growing grass (fodder) in the rural areas, the workload on women in fodder collection activity can be reduced to a great extent and that will save their time also.

SANITARY AND TOILET FACILITIES

The problem of toilet facility is one of the main problems in the rural habitation. Several problems are associated with the problem of toilet facility. The proportion of respondents was less than 9 per cent who had the *pucca* houses in the sample gram panchayats. The traditional practices are still existed in most of the rural houses, as far as toilet is concerned. Data in this regard revealed that only one per cent of the households had the toilet facilities in their houses. Taking all the respondents together, only 10 respondents reported the toilet facility in their households. Due to disappearance of forest covers near villages, now it becomes a serious problem in availing the toilet facilities. In the past, the forests were also used for toilet purpose in the villages. The rural population now usually go to either in their agricultural fields or orchards or nearby roadsides to ease

themselves. Sometimes they have to cover more than one kilometre for the purpose of toilet. It becomes inconvenient for female population to go such a long distance. In the absence of toilet facility within the household the females have to face a lot of problems. It has been observed that due to lack of space and poverty, most of the households could not make toilets in their houses. The basic problem in the construction of toilets in the houses is the scarcity of water. Sometimes, it has been seen that the rural population has been mould such a way that they prefer to go to fields for toilet facility. The study suggests that the community toilets should be constructed for viable solution of this problem on collective basis. The village panchayats can take this responsibility.

CHAPTER VI

SOCIAL CHANGE AND DELIVERY PROGRAMME

In the past, huge investment has been made for development in all the sectors, specially in poverty alleviation programmes, but still continues to be formidable challenge before the country. Despite, substantial increase in foodgrains, hunger and malnutrition persists and a large number of poor people are unable to get adequate nutritive food. Poverty exists amidst plenty due to lack of purchasing power and inadequate employment opportunities in rural areas. The women are the poorest who suffer the most in the society. Despite the implementation of several women related schemes in rural areas during the last two Five Year Plans, the socio-economic condition of women is still very low and backward. The empowerment of women seems a difficult task in present rural scenario. Now, human development appears as a major thrust in the development planning and gender equality emerges as a major challenge. A basic question arises that what paradigm shift would be required in the women development policies and strategies to make them empower that can improve the quality of life in rural areas in a sustainable manner. The objectives of development strategy are likely to be fulfilled when people start participating in all aspects of development process.

The women's participation or involvement can better be understood in four senses, (i) participation in decision making; (ii) participation in development programmes and schemes; (iii) participation in monitoring and evaluation of the schemes; and (iv) participation in sharing the benefits of development. The Draft Approach of the Eighth Plan

also recommended that women have to be empowered by raising their status and bringing them into mainstream of national development, not as merely beneficiaries, but as contributors and part-takers along with men.

The existing value system and the process of development schemes have viewed women only as target groups or beneficiaries of social welfare measures, ignoring their productive role. Efforts made by the government, at the planning level, have failed to improve the conditions of women particularly of the women in rural areas. Various socio-economic forces have been operating against women. The nature of development planning has been increasingly challenged in recent years because of being gender neutral. The problem of women development must be viewed in a much wider context as not only the problem of women at individual level, but the problem of women-folk within and outside the family. The development economists and the policy planners have only of late been addressing their wider role of women-folk and are rightly synchronising the two aspects, i.e., women's development and socio-economic development within the context of sustainable development. The problem of income and employment generation has to proceed simultaneously with the sustainable development of human being and nature, a theme which has been reiterated more in theory but approached poorly when it comes to implementation.

The improved status and development of women can be possible only when the economic and educational status of women undergoes a fundamental transformation. This is possible through effective state intervention in infrastructural sectors, which are at the very root of the problem combined with special women-specific development-oriented programmes and schemes. The report prepared by the World Bank Expert Panel stresses

that investing in women's progress, instead of men's affairs, lead to proportionately greater development in the society.

The two factors have emerged from the responses of the respondents for ameliorating their lot, (i) promotion of education through adult literacy programme, (ii) bringing awareness about the programmes for their betterment. The social transformation is urgently needed for the empowerment of women in our country. Women's education, awareness, participation and empowerment are the main pillars for the structural change in the society. All the four factors are inter-linked and complement of each other. For social transformation, the role of social institutions, availability and extent of media and level of political participation has great significance, particularly in the rural areas. To a great extent, women's education awareness and their participation is influenced by social institutions and availability of media. In the foregoing pages, we will discuss the role of Mahila Mandals, media and its access to women, the status of women in the family and the level of their political participation.

MAHILA MANDAL DAL

In the earlier phase of Indian planning, women's development concerns had a low profile. There were, however, some significant beginnings. A major initiative was the establishment of the Central Social Welfare Board in 1953 to promote and assist Voluntary organizations in the field of women's welfare, child welfare and welfare of handicapped. Under the community development programme, Mahila Mandals were promoted and supported since the Second Five Year Plan. The Mahila Mandal Dals are the grass-root level social institution for women in the villages. The survey data revealed that the Mahila Mandals are not existed in the Gram Panchayats of our sample. However, from State

Government funds are made available for assisting the Mahila Mandals in every year. The Mahila Mandal Dals are seen working in other districts of the state. Due to lack of harmony in social groups, local politics and traditional outlook of population, the Mahila Mandals are not functioning effectively in some places.

The Mahila Mandal Dal programme, which aims to promote awareness among rural women, needs to be encouraged with its fresh outlook and wide perspective. In the present context of rural backwardness, the Mahila Mandal Dal programme has great potential in bringing the awareness among women and the functioning of new panchayati raj system. The Mahila Mandal Dals may be given the responsibility of implementing some of the women-specific schemes in the rural areas. The findings of an earlier study conducted by us revealed that the Mahila Mandal Dals had been beneficial in increasing awareness and education among women. The village panchayat can supervise the implementation work of women-specific schemes assigned to the Mahila Mandals.

DECISION MAKING POWER AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION AMONG WOMEN

The status of women in the family, that is domestic status can be judged by the fact that whether women are taken into confidence in major decision-making process and whether they are allowed to take their own decision in day-to-day household transactions and the extent of their political participation. One of the important indicators of measuring the status of women is to examine their decision making power in household activities. Economic independence is a pre-condition for political empowerment of women. But reality is that still they have to depend on their husbands or other male members of the family even for day to day transactions. Since a large number of the women are housewives, it is

evident that women take up political careers as an extension to their domestic role and their activities are also thus limited. The term housewife refers to a woman whose work is to maintain and organize a household and look after aged and children, this includes, cleaning, washing, husking, grinding, cooking, animal rearing and hard-work related to small children. The study found that in majority of the cases, the financial matters are handled by male members as well as the economic decisions of households are taken by them.

Data were collected from the respondents about the pattern of decision making process in household day-to-day activities and to what extent they take their own decisions in household work. The analysis of data in this regard revealed that about 63 per cent respondents used to take their own decision in day-to-day activities related to household. Variations were found in the proportions of respondents who take their own decision in household work in different gram panchayats. In the Hazipur Goswa gram panchayat, 48.8 per cent respondents reported that they take their own decision whereas it was 74.4 per cent in gram panchayat Umriya (Table 6.1). Even for visiting markets or bazars, the women take the help of their male members. In some cases they are not allowed to visit markets and in some cases women are not able to visit. Data in this regard found that only half of the respondents were visiting markets without the help of male members. This shows the degree of subordination among women in the rural areas.

Table 6.1 also presents the analysis of data collected from the respondents in the context of political awareness and their participation in political activities. Due to ignorance and lack of knowledge about political parties, the participation of women in political activities is considerably very low in the backward rural areas. The study also revealed that not a single respondent was affiliated with any political parties as well as they were not

associated with any kind of political activity. Not only do women suffer from lack of self-dependent in the family, but the cases of interference in their political rights by male members also came to notice. Taking all the respondents together, 41.0 per cent reported that they did not take their own decision at the time of casting their votes (Table 6.1). The proportions of respondents who did not take their own decision in casting votes varied from 27.2 per cent in gram panchayat Umriya to 52.8 per cent in Hazipur Goswa and Nandauli. Various reasons were reported by the respondents for not taking independent decision at the time of casting their votes. Among them, the major reason was the ignorance about the political parties among the respondents. About 80 per cent of the respondents, who did not take their own decision in casting their votes were not aware about the political parties and obeyed the opinion of other persons in casting their votes. It was also found that due to compulsion of family members (mainly male members) they were unable to exercise their own decision at the time of casting their votes as reported by 15.6 per cent of the respondents. The third reason was the pressure of neighbours and relatives as reported by 4.6 per cent of the respondents who could not take their own decision at the time of casting their votes (Table 6.1).

The absence of political affiliation among women and interference in their political activities are the cumulative result of over burden of daily work, ignorance, low level of education, lack of awareness and lack of independent status in the family. The absence of younger women in the local political structure is an indication of the continuing traditional attitude, which tends to keep them away from the public sphere in rural communities. If the young women are motivated to take an active role in women's organizations and political parties they can be gradually induced to the grass-roots level politics so as to enable them to make concrete contribution to women's development in rural areas.

Table 6.1 : Pattern In Decision Making In Household Transactions and Political Participation Among Women

(Percentage of Respondents)

Gram Panchayats	Respondents taking own decision in day to day household work	Visiting market without the support of male members	Do not taking own decision in casting vote	Reasons for not taking own decision in casting vote		
				Ignorance about political parties	Compulsion of family members	Pressure of neighbours and relatives
Targaon	60.00	41.6	46.4	70.7	17.2	12.1
Mau Sultanpur	61.6	52.8	36.8	80.4	15.2	4.4
Hazipur Goswa	48.8	48.8	52.8	75.8	18.2	6.0
Nandaulli	53.6	52.8	52.8	89.4	10.6	--
Umriya	74.4	67.2	27.2	82.4	11.8	5.8
Kotabari	69.6	48.0	28.8	72.2	27.8	--
Ruppapur	73.6	52.0	34.4	81.4	14.0	4.6
Sikandarpur Afganana	61.6	40.8	48.8	83.6	13.1	3.3
Total	62.9	50.5	41.0	79.8	15.6	4.6

Greater participation of women can take place only if women receive education. Political parties must give greater number of seats to women to increase their participation in social and political activities.

MASS MEDIA FOR WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

The communication media are an important agency of non-formal education for rural development. The mass media are helpful in conveying the development message and technique while the programmes will become a follow up of this message. Media can play a crucial role as far as percolation of knowledge and awareness is concerned. It is conceded that somehow there still existed a communication gap between the rural population and the message of developmental programmes. The use of media for women

should be viewed in terms of their priority and appeal from the viewpoint of overall development. There is urgent need for evolving a concrete, coordinated policy for application of media in rural households. The schools in rural areas should be accepted as a nodal point.

The crucial values, which the rural society has to imbibe and accept, are as the increasing use of CHOPAL for community welfare and development activities. It is recognized that above everything else the film has a powerful socializing effect on the community. It is necessary that the media approach should evolve a different mechanism to reach the rural women. The traditional forms of rural media like fairs, festivals, *Dungals*, and dramatic spectacles like *Nautanki* and *melas*. However, the modern days radio and television are more powerful media sources.

Now we will discuss the availability of radio and TV sets in the households of the respondents and their use among them. The survey data revealed that only 0.1 per cent (10 households) respondents had TV sets in their houses (Table 6.2). Among those who had TV sets, about 50.0 per cent were found regular viewers of TV. The facility of television was not found in the houses of respondents in three gram panchayats. The most important and viable media for rural areas is radio, which was found in the houses of 6.6 per cent respondents. The proportion of respondents reporting radio/transistors in their houses varied from 12.0 per cent in gram panchayat Sikandarpur Afganana to 1.6 per cent in Kotabari (Table 6.2). No regularity was found among the respondents in listening radio. About 71.2 per cent of the respondents who had radios in their houses, reported as regular listener with a variations in the gram panchayats. The television sets and radio sets have been not only a source of entertainment for the members of households but also have been a source of knowledge and awareness as reported by the respondents. Taking all the

respondents together, who had TV set or Radio set in their houses about 30 per cent reported that their level of general awareness has been increased due to radio and television. The proportions of such respondents varied from one gram panchayat to other.

Table 6.2 : Access to Media Among Respondents

Gram Panchayat	Percentage of Respondents having TV set	Regularity of respondents in watching TV		Percentage of Respondents having Radio/Transister set	Regularity of Respondents listening Radio/Transister		Percentage of Respondents Reported Increase in Awareness Due to TV/Radio
		Regu-larly	Rarely		Regu-larly	Rarely	
Targaon	4.8	66.6	33.4	8.8	81.8	18.2	63.6
Mau Sultanpur	0.8	100.0	--	5.6	85.7	14.3	50.0
Hazipur Goswa	0.8	--	100.0	11.2	64.3	35.7	26.7
Nandauli	--	--	--	4.8	100.0	--	33.3
Umriya	0.8	--	100.0	4.0	60.0	40.0	16.7
Kotabari	--	--	--	1.6	50.0	50.0	--
Ruppapur	0.8	-	100.0	4.0	60.0	40.0	33.3
Sikandarpur Afganani	--	--	--	12.0	62.5	37.5	25.0
Total	0.1	50.0	50.0	6.6	71.2	28.8	30.3

The responses of the respondents about the use and benefit from the radio and television have been positive as far as the impact of the media is concerned. Keeping in view the prevailing socio-economic conditions in the rural areas and the status of women, television and radio are most appropriate and suitable sources of media. The possibility of newspaper and telephone facilities in these areas seems very bleak in coming few years. This is because of mass illiteracy among adult women on the one hand and the widespread poverty on the other. The study suggest that at least one television should be provided from government to each gram panchayats as there is a great scope of this media for increasing knowledge and awareness among rural population, particularly among women.

LEVEL OF GENERAL AWARENESS AMONG WOMEN

The evaluation study also tried to examine the level of general awareness among the women in the rural areas. Data were collected from the respondents regarding their awareness about the government programmes for girls education, provision of vocational training for women, health measures, sanitation and family welfare programmes, family planning, adult education programme for women, local political parties and functions of local bodies and panchayats.

Table 6.3 : Level of General Awareness Among Respondents

Gram Panchayat	Percentage of the Respondents							
	Programme for girls' education	Vocational training for women	Health, sanitation and family welfare programme	Population control methods	Programmes for income generation	Adult literacy programme for women	Political Parties	Functions of Panchayats and local bodies
Targaon	24.8	0.8	36.6	18.4	21.6	--	0.8	12.2
Mau Sultanpur	33.6	--	30.4	21.6	12.8	--	2.4	5.6
Hazipur Goswa	33.6	--	32.8	20.0	20.0	0.8	3.2	8.0
Nandauli	28.0	1.6	29.6	7.2	16.0	0.8	--	3.2
Umriya	8.8	--	32.0	5.6	9.6	--	0.8	12.8
Kotabari	13.6	--	24.0	8.8	10.4	--	--	16.0
Ruppapur	12.8	--	32.8	9.6	16.8	--	--	12.0
Sikandarpur Afganani	12.8	0.8	26.4	17.6	23.2	--	1.6	18.4
Total	21.0	0.4	30.6	13.6	16.3	0.2	1.1	10.9

The success of any programme and the benefits of any scheme largely depend on the level of awareness among those for whom these are meant and implemented. The responses of the respondents about their awareness are more or less disappointing. The government has started several schemes to increase the participation of girls in education. Emphasis has been given to increase the enrolment of students in school during the

different Plan periods. The number of respondents recorded 21.0 per cent who had some knowledge of the programmes related for girls' education. A considerable variation was found in the proportions of the respondents who were aware about these programmes in the gram panchayats. Provision of vocational training for women was not known to most of the respondents as revealed by their responses (Table 6.3). The programmes initiated by the government for bringing improvements in health, sanitation and family welfare were known to 30.6 per cent respondents. Similarly, about 13.6 per cent respondents reported that they are aware about population control methods. Economic independence among women is one of the pre-conditions for women empowerment. For this purpose, the government has implemented several schemes to augment the opportunities of employment and income generation among women. Provision of loan for establishing the self-employment ventures has also been extended to women in villages. The responses in this respect has been discouraging as only 16.3 per cent respondents were aware about such schemes (Table 6.3). The awareness about adult education programme was reported by 0.2 per cent respondents. As we have already discussed that the political participation among respondents was very low in the gram panchayats which have been surveyed. This is due to the fact that the women in backward rural areas are not aware about the politics and the political parties. Again it is evident with the fact that merely 1.1 per cent respondents were aware about the political parties (Table 6.3).

The panchayats, as the grass-root level organization in rural areas are assigned great responsibilities for the upliftment of villages through decentralized planning process. To involve women in the panchayati raj institutions, thirty-three per cent seats have been reserved for women and at present the membership of women is thirty-three per cent in all the institutions related to panchayati raj system. The survey data revealed that about 10.0

per cent respondents were aware about the functions of the panchayats at village level. The analysis of data about the level of general awareness among women in rural areas highlight the fact that the level of general awareness among women was found higher in those households where proportion of literate members were relatively more and the villages are closer to urban centres. The level of awareness of women is also related with the social groups to a great extent as revealed by the responses of women belonging to different castes.

OPINION OF RESPONDENTS ABOUT GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

The basic objective of the planned development in our country is to improve the socio-economic conditions of the population, to provide better life and to make overall development by way of increasing production in all the sectors of economy and by developing the infrastructural facilities, i.e., education, medical and health, drinking water, road, electricity, financial institutions, transport, media, communication, etc. and to bring the people from all the segments of the society into the national main stream. Keeping in view the impact of the planned efforts taken and development schemes implemented by government, we have tried to examine the general opinion of the respondents about the improvements have taken place. The respondents were asked their opinion about the improvements in income level, employment opportunities, agricultural production, purchasing power, general awareness, female education, political participation, drinking water facilities, medical and health facilities during the last five years. The data about their opinion in this regard are presented in Table 6.4.

Data pertaining to opinion of the respondents regarding the improvements in the last five years revealed that by and large, there have been slight improvements in infrastructural

facilities and welfare measures in the villages. The opinion of the respondents was found somewhat positive in family income, female education, general awareness and drinking water facilities, as far as improvement during five years is concerned. The proportion of respondents was 24.40 per cent who were of the opinion that there has been an improvement in household income (Table 6.4). About 8.20 per cent respondents reported that the employment opportunities and purchasing power has been increased to some extent as compared to five years back. Very few number of respondents were of the opinion that there have been an improvements in facilities of cooking fuel, household saving and household assets. However, 36.90 per cent respondents reported that during the last five years the drinking water facilities have been increased. The social and political participation of women did not show any encouraging trend according to the opinion of respondents.

Table 6.4 : Opinion of Respondents about General Improvements During Last Five Years

(Per Cent)

Improvements In	Responses of the Respondents		
	Yes	No	Can't say
Family Income	24.40	71.90	3.70
Employment opportunities	8.20	81.60	10.20
Purchasing power	8.20	86.20	5.60
Agricultural production	8.60	81.30	10.10
Female education	28.90	67.70	3.40
General awareness	34.70	62.70	2.60
Political awareness and political participation	6.30	81.30	12.40
Women's participation in social activities	2.50	84.90	12.60
Reduction in workload on women	4.20	81.00	14.80
Medical care and its facilities	4.80	81.10	15.10
Household savings	2.70	86.40	10.90
Household Assets	1.30	82.30	16.40
Drinking water facilities	36.90	61.40	1.70
Facility of cooking fuel	1.20	98.20	0.60
Marketing facilities	3.00	93.40	3.60

EXTENSION PROGRAMME AND WOMEN DEVELOPMENT

The decision taken and policies adopted by government are implemented in rural areas through the extension programmes. The success of extension programmes of various departments of government depends on the initiative taken and contacts are made by the functionaries from the departments at the grass-root level. The knowledge and information about such programmes depends whether the government machinery at grass-root level interacts with the womenfolk and especially if they are women related or centred programmes and how much pain and initiative they take in conveying such information to the public. Education and literacy in the population have an important role to play in creating an awareness about such departmental schemes and activities. In absence of such connecting bridge, the schemes and policies lose their actual meaning and become merely wasteful exercise.

Regarding awareness of women respondents for the present it would be enough to say that the response is lukewarm. It suggests that though the schemes are more viable in terms of additional income and employment generation, yet either at the official level or at the level of women, a large communication gap continues to exist, leaving much scope, particularly at the former level towards promotion, extension and implementation of such government sponsored programmes and policies. All the departments of government have their functionaries at grass-root level to carry out their schemes for implementation. The past experience of extension programme in rural areas highlights that there has been serious lacunae in the implementation of programmes and schemes initiated by government. Perhaps, the extension workers at grass-root level could not be able to make proper understanding and rapport with the communities in the village and at the same time

the people, particularly the womenfolk have remained indifferent due to lack of awareness among them. It is also true that in future, whatever steps are to be taken or schemes are to be implemented that have to be done through the process of extension programmes. Therefore, it is now essential to strengthen the process of extension programme at block and village level. The extension programme of any kind can not yield good result in the rural areas in the absence of effective participation of womenfolk, as all the schemes or programmes are directly or indirectly related to womenfolk. The study found that genuine efforts have not been made by the extension workers to implement the women-specific schemes and other development schemes in different sectors of economy. The awareness responses from the respondents do not portray an encouraging picture as far as extension programmes are concerned.

The most sincere intention is required if meaningful women-specific schemes are to be implemented in future. Among the social consumption goods, such as education, health, nutrition and family welfare are the most important but unfortunately same have been neglected in qualitative terms if not quantitative. Further, this policy package must be supplemented by infrastructural support. Participatory planning appears to be practiced in rural programmes, but there is a need to look at the programmes critically. Very often people are brought into process at the implementation stage and no genuine, informed choice is possible at that late stage. The local support and subsequently local level capability building seems to be the only imperative. The local institutions would play a critical role in consolidating the welfare schemes and the outcome of such efforts, which must be used as dependable bridge. The outcome of the programmes underlines the need for a gender friendly extension and training exercise as a tool to facilitate building of an autonomous women force in development remains under-utilized.

The women's representatives are of the view that they could not easily interact with the male employees at the block level as well as district level. Women's share in government services is low in comparison to that of the males. The survey of the sample gram panchayats found that the women have never been contacted by the extension functionaries of agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, horticulture, medical and health, education, rural development, water and sanitation. However, they consult the male members in such matters where only money is involved. The extension programmes of government need to be strengthened so that the extension machinery feels its responsibility in performing the assignments. The panchayati raj institutions are also seen as domination of male members. The members of the gram panchayats are not fully aware about their rights and duties, particularly the women members are far behind in this race.

The primary task of development becomes initiating a process of awareness building, of educating, of forming of women's own organizations to define and create and demand what they need for their empowerment. Concrete efforts are needed to empower rural women to get their involvement in all aspects of development. Development should ultimately become a process of women empowerment. It is essential to evolve a pragmatic and realistic approach to women's development. A long-term perspective of imparting self-reliance to rural women, through income generating skills along with group organization skills may be helpful in this direction. Women in rural areas, by and large, are illiterate and can not relate to the scientific and technical rigour involved in the extension and training process. To develop and introduce new technologies, we have to first understand the prevailing situation and existing skill of women and their potential.

The success of extension programmes implemented by different departments, such as, agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, medical and health, rural development,

education, adult education, women and child development, environment and sanitation largely depends on the visits and interactions made by implementing personnel with the grass-root people, particularly the women.

VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS

The study revealed that the development programmes for women empowerment are more or less absent in the remote villages. This should require the attention of both government and non-governmental organizations and the general public who are concerned with the task of upliftment of women. It seems that a proper and smooth vertical connection is still missing and further devolution of such women-related schemes to grass-root levels is needed by utilizing the services of sincere voluntary organizations dedicated to the welfare of women. The socio-economic condition of women is still inferior despite the efforts taken for their welfare by government in different Five-Year Plans. In view of these prevailing conditions the study recommends the effective involvement of gram panchayats for coordination, monitoring and implementation of women related schemes in the villages.

Voluntary organizations are more suited for doing pioneering work, action research or investigating in different areas and amongst the most deprived section of society. They are also ideally suited to act as coordinators at the receiving end for the various services rendered by government. Voluntary organizations have long tradition of dedicated service to the community. They can effectively convey the people's point of view to the authorities concerned. Voluntary organizations are also ideally suited for acting as catalytic agents for generating programmes of self-help in the community, these programmes can, in turn, result in self-propelling programmes.

A good voluntary organization has perfect rapport with the people with whom they have to identify themselves. The strategy adopted by any voluntary organization will depend upon the task in hand and the local situation. The work should be deeply rooted in the fact needs of the community and the approach should be educational, so that the people can understand what they are doing and why they are doing it. While each voluntary organization has its own individual identity, which should be respected and built up, it will be useful if the voluntary organizations in an area can come together in a sort of a loose federation for purposes of sharing experiences, avoiding duplication and strengthening each other, wherever possible through pooling the resources. Similarly, coordination should be worked out with governmental agencies and local bodies.

Involvement of voluntary organizations in some of the women-related programmes may be beneficial at the grass-root level. While such a step is worthwhile as the government load gets shared and coverage of these programmes would come both intensive and extensive in scope, yet certain precautions are highly desirable which this study suggests. First, while allocating funds the Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), effort should be made to bring only those such organizations forward who have a genuine concern in this regard. Secondly, the activities and progress of these organizations need to be reviewed by experts by taking the actual amount of work done in this connection at the grass-root level, which can easily be revealed by such respondents in the gram panchayats. Third, government should not make shed its responsibility by simply delegating those schemes but should engage itself in identifying new areas and those areas where less progress has been made. Fourth, local level participation and mobilization of educated public from these areas would best serve the purpose. They know the needs and requirement better than anybody else, therefore, they can be held

accountable for both failure and success. Fourthly, necessary training and guidance needs to be imparted to these local level voluntary organizations to upgrade their skill and ability. Moreover, the experiences of other states, such as Maharashtra, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu should be taken into account, where a number of voluntary organizations are engaged in the task of women development and they have achieved a considerable amount of success.

The field survey of the evaluation study did not find any voluntary organization working in these gram panchayats. However, thousands of voluntary organizations are working in Uttar Pradesh. The coverage of these voluntary organizations is very low in terms of area as well as functions. However, among these organizations, most of them are engaged for the upliftment of women. Due to lack of encouragement and exposure their work has been confined to a limited area. By giving necessary inputs and impetus to some of the organizations, the area of their operation can be extended. The following are the some voluntary organizations that are sincerely dedicated for the cause of women empowerment in different parts of Uttar Pradesh.

1. Smt. Uma Prakash
Mahila Uthhan Sansthan
H-1 Ashok Vihar Colony
Pahedia,
VARANASI
2. Mr. Ashfaq Bhai
Grameen Nari Samajouthan Sewashram
Patel Nagar, Barhaz
DEORIA
3. Shri Kamla Bhai
Smagra Gram Vikas Samiti
Bezabari
AZAMGARH

4. Shri Rajnath Verma
Smagra Grameen Vikas Sansthan
Post Rejkhad, Dudhi
SONBHADRA
5. Ms. Kanti Mishra
O.K. Human Resource Development Society
Master Colony, Peepeeganj
GORAKHPUR
6. Shri A.K. Singh
Institute for Extension of Rural Technology
70, C-6, Chhota Baghara
ALLAHABAD
7. Ms Vimla Bahin
Vinova Sewa Ashram
SHAHJAHANPUR
8. People's Action for National Integration
Chachipur, AMBEDKARNAGAR
9. Ms. Meeraz Banu
Warsee Sewa Ashram, KANNAUJ
10. Meerut Sewa Samaj
GPO Box 75, Meerut Cantt.
MEERUT
11. AWAAJ
21/432, Indira Nagar
LUCKNOW
12. Dr. Abhijit Dass
SAHAYOG, Prem Kuti
Pokharkhali
ALMORA
13. Shri Yogesh Bahuguna
Parvatiya Jan Kalyan Samiti
Rani Chaura
TEHRI GARHWAL
14. Shri Dinesh Joshi
Himalayan Study Circle
Pandeygaon
PITHORAGARH

15. Gram Bhartiya Mahila Evam Bal Vikas Parishad
Gopalganj, Orai
JALAUN
16. Bhartiya Jan Sewa Gramodyog Sansthan
C-27, Harsh Vihar, Aliganj
LUCKNOW

UTTAR PRADESH MAHILA SAMAKHYA

The Mahila Samakhya in U.P. is doing an excellent work for the welfare of women and their development in an integrated manner. The last 10 years saw Mahila Samakhya, Uttar Pradesh establishes itself as a well-defined programme. The process have also concretized into focussed interventions which are visible in a cadre of experienced and committed resource women personnel who have effectively established the empowerment process, strong collectives and tangible alternative educational centres of learning. So far U.P. Mahila Samakhya has covered 10 districts, viz. Tehri Garhwal, Banda, Saharanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Pauri, Sitapur, Etawah, Gorakhpur and Nainital. The Mahila Samakhya is giving the rural women a space, identity and collective solidarity to rally forward, their demand for knowledge and information is also being fulfilled.

Mahila Samakhya is engaged in all the activities leading to women's empowerment in these districts. The programmes for women which the Mahila Samakhya is doing in the rural areas includes the activities related to education (formal and informal), awareness, health, nutrition, sanitation, rights, knowledge, information, training, participation, employment, vocational training, etc. These activities are performed through Bal Kendra, Kishori Kendras, Kishori Sanghas, Women's Literacy Centres, literacy camps, Mahila

Shiksha Kendras, Nari Sanjeevani Kendras (Health Centres), workshops, self-help groups, vocational training centres and Nari courts.

The Mahila Samakhya has made 1435 Sanghas, established 160 Bal Kendras, 73 Saksharta Kendras, 6 Mahila Training Centres, 171 Libraries and 15 Nari Courts in 23 blocks of the 10 districts in the state. As many as 52 women have been imparted training for hand-pump mechanic. Apart from this, the women are provided orientation training, legal training, specialized training and panchayati raj training by the Mahila Samakhya.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The impact evaluation study of women-related schemes implemented in Eighth Five Year Plan in Uttar Pradesh by the State Government is based on the data and information collected through both primary and secondary sources. The secondary information were collected from the official records provided to us by the departments of State Government implementing the women-related/specific schemes in the state and various documents published by the State Government. The primary informations and data were collected by field survey, which was conducted among 1000 women in rural areas of the state. The relevant information were collected from the selected women with the help of questionnaire especially designed for this purpose. In each selected household one woman was interviewed by the members of the research team. In addition to this, informations were also collected through observation and discussions with the officials of concerned departments at state headquarter and district headquarters as well as the local leaders, teachers, social workers and extension functionaries in block and gram panchayat levels. The evaluation study was undertaken with the basic objective of assessing the performance and impact of women-related/specific schemes on the status of women and their socio-economic conditions. The study also aimed to examine the improvements in income level and employment opportunities of women and changes incurred in the level of general awareness among women, their access to education, community assets, their involvement in health, nutrition programme and their participation in social and political activities.

During Eighth Five Year Plan, a number of women-related as well as women-specific schemes were implemented by the state government to improve the socio-economic conditions of women and for their empowerment. In the report, we have prepared a profile consisting of year-wise expenditure, targets and achievements of women-related/specific schemes implemented in Uttar Pradesh by different departments of State Government. The compilation work of such information was done from the information given by the concerned departments and the published documents of the state government. In preparing the profile of women-related programmes, the research team faced a lot of problems in obtaining the relevant data and information from government departments because the related data are not maintained by most of the departments. The year-wise data and informations, particularly about targets were not available with them. Most of the officials in these departments have shown indifferent attitude in extending their co-operation for supplying the necessary information. In these limitations, whatever information and data we were able to collect from concerned departments and published government documents, we compiled and used in the profile. It is also a matter of great surprise, that even the block level data and information regarding the women-related/specific schemes were not available in the block offices. The officials of most block development offices, reported that such old information are not maintained in their offices. In block Auras of Unnao district, we were told that the files had been destroyed in a fire.

During Eighth Five-Year Plan, about 23 women-specific and 13 women-related schemes were implemented by the state government in Uttar Pradesh. Though the number of women-specific schemes, which had been implemented during the Eighth Plan, was quite large, but very few schemes had covered maximum number of districts in the state. The two schemes; Development of Women and Child in Rural Areas (DWCRA) and

Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widows were implemented in almost all districts. However, the coverage of more than 33 per cent schemes had been confined to two to ten districts of the state and their coverage in terms of number of persons has been very small. Rest of the schemes had covered 20 per cent to 97 per cent district of the state. Moreover, some schemes were implemented for one year only and some others were discontinued after two or three years. The small schemes in terms of their coverage are not viable in such a big state like U.P. considering the formulation, implementation and monitoring aspects of the schemes. The Department of Social Welfare and Advisory Board had also implemented the women related schemes in the state during the Eighth Five-Year Plan. The programmes by and large are implemented through the voluntary organizations.

In the absence of proper data and information related to targets and achievements, it is not possible to examine the performance of these women-related schemes. However, the discussions with the officials in concerned departments revealed that about 66 per cent of the targets were achieved during Eighth Plan. Due to shortage of funds, non-availability of funds in time, and frequent transfer of officers and over-burden of work, the targets were not fulfilled. It has been seen that the financial transactions are not made clear in time in each financial year, which makes delay in the natural process and normal working of the schemes at the grass-root level. It is, therefore, suggested that the normal flow in the working of schemes should be continued for which a perfect timing is required in the supply of inputs necessary for the schemes.

The present system of implementing the women-related schemes, particularly, the women-specific is not appropriate. The schemes are being implemented by different departments in the state government, as there are chances of over-lapping of schemes. The implementing process has engaged many working hands as the schemes of similar

nature are implemented by different departments. For example, the training programme, vocational training and awareness shivirs (camps) for women are organized by almost all the departments engaged in women-related/specific schemes in the state. A lot of time, expertise and funds are being misused in organizing such training and other activities by different departments in the name of women-related schemes. Moreover, some new departments were created to carry out the women-specific schemes in the state. Some of the departments in the government, which were already over-burdened with work, have been given additional responsibility of carrying out the women-related schemes. This is one of the reasons for indifferent attitude of the officials towards implementing the women-related/ specific schemes.

The formulation of all women-specific schemes and their monitoring work should be done by the nodal department (coordinator). The implementation part of the schemes may be assigned to other departments or the voluntary organization. The women-related schemes (which are also for male members) are least helpful in strengthening the process of women empowerment. There is no certainty of women's participation as beneficiaries in the women-related schemes because of in-built operational defects in these schemes. It was found that on behalf of women, the male members have taken benefits from the women-related schemes. The names of women members have appeared in the list of beneficiaries in women-related schemes, but in actual practice, the male members are involved in these schemes. Moreover, lack of effective coordination among the departments implementing women-related schemes leads to duplication of efforts and misutilization of scarce resources.

The official records as well as the published documents do not have information related to gender-wise targets and achievements of women-related schemes. The

expenditure pattern of the schemes also does not indicate sex-wise information. The study strongly points out the draw back in the implementing process of the women-related/specific schemes as far as proper information and documentation related to year-wise expenditure, targets and achievements is concerned.

A total of 1000 sample households from eight gram panchayats were selected for the study from representative districts of Unnao and Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh. From each sample household, one woman was interviewed. The salient feature of respondents and their households indicate that the families of 1000 respondents (women) in sample had a population of 5223 with an average size of family of 5.33 members. The sex ratio was found to be 985 females for per thousand of males, thus male comprised 50.38 per cent as compared to 49.62 per cent females.

The analysis of data pertaining to age distribution of respondents revealed that the age-group of 31-45 years was the major group in which there were 32.2 per cent respondents. The second major group of respondents was 19-30 years, which accounted 28.3 per cent. The respondents constituted 17.3 per cent, who were in the age group of 46-59 years. Those who were above 60 years of age accounted 21.0 per cent in the total sample. The classification of respondents according to their social groups indicated that about 57 per cent respondents were from Scheduled Castes population and 23.0 per cent from OBC. The proportions of respondents from general castes and Muslim community were 11.5 per cent and 8.6 per cent respectively. The Scheduled Tribes population does not live in these gram panchayats. The marital status of the respondents indicates that 83 per cent were married and 16.8 per cent were widows. Three respondents were divorced.

The educational level of respondents in the sample revealed that more than 78 per cent were illiterate. The proportion of respondents, who were educated upto primary

standard was 8.8 per cent. The respondents who have received education upto Junior High School and High school were recorded only 2.3 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. There was not a single respondent whose education was more than Matriculation. Variations were found in the literacy level among the respondents belonging to different social groups. The respondents from SC and OBC were found illiterate at a higher proportion.

Taking all the respondents together, it was found that 28.5 per cent were engaged in different economic activities. However, all women were found over-burdened with work. They were performing the household chores as well as other outdoor and indoor activities. Among those who were engaged in economic activities, about 51.58 per cent were working as cultivators and rest were engaged as wage earners. Due to lack of investment, and dearth of entrepreneur skill, the manufacturing and tertiary sectors are not developed in these areas, which is reflected from the pattern of occupation among women and their work participation. The housing structure of the respondents highlights the economic backwardness of the rural households, particularly the areas dominated by the SC and ST social groups. The houses of more than 75 per cent respondents were *kutchha* made of mud and *thatched* roofs. The respondents who had *pucca* houses constituted only 9.6 per cent in the total sample. The houses of rest of the respondents were *semi-pucca*. The electricity, which is one of the basic requirements for population, was provided in the houses of only 2.7 per cent respondents. As far as the earning members in the household are concerned, it was found that the per household average number of earning (working) members was 1.37 with variations in the gram panchayats.

The household income structure, which emerged from the analysis of the data collected from sample villages revealed that per household annual income was found to be

Rs.12623 from all the sources and per capita annual income in the sample households was recorded to be Rs.2417 with variations in the sample gram panchayats. The average per capita income in these households was substantially lower than the state average. About 80 per cent households were found below the poverty line. Agriculture was the major source of household income and it contributed about 55 per cent of the total household income. The second major source of household income was wages, which has generated 39.71 per cent income of households. Trade and business has not been developed in these areas and its contribution was merely 2.59 per cent in household income. During collecting the information related to household income it was found that the households of some respondents in the sample have been benefited from women-related/specific schemes implemented by the government. The women-related/specific schemes, such as widow pension, old age pension, JRY, IRDP, Indira Awas Yojana and grant-in-aid to destitute women for the marriage of their daughters, have been implemented in the gram panchayats. The number of respondents who have been benefited from the women-related schemes was recorded 15.5 per cent of the total sample of 1000 respondents. The income earned from the schemes in terms of old age pension, widow pension, grant-in-aid, wages from IRDP, JRY has contributed 1.65 per cent in the household income of the total sample.

Among the households of the respondents, who have benefited from the women-related schemes, the income from these schemes has been very significant. Out of 155 respondents, who have benefited from the schemes, 69 respondents have received monetary benefits from the schemes. The study revealed that about 33 per cent of the household income was contributed by the income from the women-related schemes in those households, who reported to have been benefited from the schemes. Furthermore, it

was also found that the income from women-related programmes has been the only source of household income for five families in the total sample.

The success of any scheme depends on the level of participation of people for whom the scheme is launched. Implementation of the scheme ensuring the welfare of women largely depends on the level of awareness among women about the schemes. The analysis of data collected from the respondents about the awareness of the women-related schemes revealed that only 16.3 per cent were aware about some of the women-related/specific schemes. The shortcomings in the implementation process of the schemes at the grass-root level is also reflected by low level of awareness among women. The interactions made by the grass-root level functionaries with the people in rural areas and their efforts made towards the proper implementation is also reflected by the responses of the respondents regarding the first hand information about the women-related programmes. The government officials have been a source of first hand information about the women-related schemes for only 17.8 per cent respondents. The major source of the first hand information about the women-related schemes was family members and the relatives as reported by the 33.7 per cent of the respondents who were aware about the schemes. TV and radio has been the source of first hand information for only 5.6 per cent respondents, as TV sets and radio-sets are owned by 0.1 per cent and 6.6 per cent respondents respectively.

It has been observed that the extension workers do not visit in the remote villages and interactions are not made by them with the common people particularly with womenfolk. Most of the schemes do not yield better results due to indifferent attitude of the grass-root functionaries. It is the duty of the government personnel to give adequate knowledge and to make the common man aware about the welfare programmes meant for

rural masses. The subject of women's empowerment and their development is multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary, which requires an evaluatory, pragmatic and realistic approach in the formulation and implementation stages. The emphasis on planning for structural changes in the status and role of women will require recognition of two basic and important factors by policy makers. Firstly, it requires a continuously expanding information base to be realistic, relevant and effective, and secondly, it demands proper coordination of policies framed and schemes implemented by different departments of government since they are inter-related and inter-dependent.

Women's participation in income generating activities is believed to raise their status and decision making power. The concept of women empowerment seeks to enable women to function as equal partners and participants in the development process. The pattern of women-related schemes implemented the benefits derived from these schemes by women in the gram panchayats highlights that these schemes have been confined to only providing pension and houses to some of the rural poor. The survey team did not find any household in the sample where self-employment ventures or income generating activities were being carried out by women. The development programmes are mostly government funded rather than being supported even partially, by the users (women) resulting into partial to total dependency and indifference of the women. Due to lack of education among women on the one hand and indifferent attitude of the implementing machinery at the grass-root level on the other, the women in rural areas are not aware about the women-related schemes.

The existing value system and the process of development schemes have viewed women only as target groups or beneficiaries of social welfare measures, ignoring their productive roles. The only remedy for this malady is to make the women aware by

imparting to them training about local governance and environment in which they are living. Emphasis should be given to form self-help groups among women in rural areas for establishing income generating ventures. The training-cum-awareness building followed by workshops for women may be effective in the process of women's empowerment, the target-oriented scheme of training programme for women, seems to have a little impact on women as far as income generating ventures are concerned. Before giving training to women, the individuals or the self-help groups who are really interested should be identified among women and they should be assured funds, so that productive ventures may be started on sustainable manner by them. Training programme will have more impact on women entrepreneur, if there is in-built mechanism of follow-up and feedback and a promise to support and attend to the subsequent need occurring at various levels. Training would be more gender friendly if women are taken into confidence in various processes, like formulating the programme, identifying locations, identifying needs, mobilizing logistics and other supports.

Marked differences are observed in health facilities between rural and urban areas because these facilities are unevenly distributed. The rural population generally gets their treatment from quacks, PHCs, private doctors and district hospitals. The study revealed that about 51.0 per cent respondents reported that the family members of their households used to visit the PHCs for getting treatment. However, due to non-availability of medicine and other facilities in PHCs and sub-centres, 46.0 per cent of the respondents reported that they consulted the private doctors for the purpose of treatment. Those who were economically better, they usually used the services of the private doctors. Even in the age of advanced medical science, the role of quacks and untrained Dais is very significant in the treatment process in the rural areas. The district hospitals, which are mostly located at

a minimum distance of 20 kms., were used only in the case of serious illness and other complicated matters.

There were general complaints from the rural population about the medical and health services in the PHCs and other government hospitals. The study revealed that about 58.0 per cent respondents were not satisfied with the treatment given in the PHCs and other government hospitals. Not only there were lack of basic facilities, i.e., medicines, equipments, beds in the hospitals but also the patients became the victim of their negligence and indifferent attitudes. The distance of medical and health services has a great bearing in the treatment of the patients in the rural area, particularly in a backward region.

Various devices for birth control are being made available through PHCs, sub-centres and government hospitals. Huge amount of money has been spent in making aware the population about the family control methods. The survey data revealed that only 13.6 per cent were found aware about the small family norm and the birth control methods. Among the respondents who were aware about family control methods, only 28.0 per cent of them were using the birth control methods. Variations were recorded in the proportions of respondents who were aware and those who were using the birth control methods in the sample districts as well as in the gram panchayats. The number of such respondents was found higher in district Unnao in comparison to district Shahjahanpur. Different devices for birth control methods were applied by the respondents as reported by them.

Data were also collected from the respondents about the reasons of not practicing birth control methods even they were aware about it. Among the 98 respondents who were not using any methods for birth control about 51.0 per cent reported that due to non-availability of birth control devices, they could not use them. The women in rural areas are

generally ignorant and are not fully aware of most of the devices. Due to fear of reactions and other complications from the use of birth control methods, 6.1 per cent of them were not using any devices.

The findings of the study highlight the drawbacks in the implementing process of the schemes in the rural areas. The extension workers and departmental functionaries have hardly made efforts to disseminate the schemes formulated and implemented by the government in a proper way. There has been a wide gap between the rural population, particularly the womenfolk and the implementing methods of government. Due to lack of awareness of the welfare schemes, the participation of women has been very thin.

Most of the women in villages do not use the services of the maternity centres because the people are not satisfied with the services rendered by the staff members and due to lack of transport facilities in the rural areas. The infrastructural facilities and the services of such institutions are mostly used by the influential or the rich persons. During the last five years, about 29.6 per cent respondents had deliveries. Among them 17.2 per cent reported two deliveries and 3.4 per cent had three deliveries during the last five years.

The findings of the study also point out the shortcomings in working system of medical and health department in extending the message of family planning concept among the rural population.

The pattern involved in conducting the deliveries in the gram panchayats revealed that 89.2 per cent of the total deliveries made during last five years were conducted by the Village untrained Dais. This practice shows that Village Dais are still playing a significant role in the rural health system. This is perhaps because the PHCs and maternity centres are located at quite distance and money is demanded by the staff members in these

centres. As a result, the village Dais are preferred by the womenfolk for conducting deliveries. Termination of pregnancies have also been reported by 4.1 per cent respondents.

The pre and post-natal services, immunization and maternity services have a very crucial role in the health of mother and baby as well as in the survival of children. Though there are provisions from government for medical and health care for women, regular check up to monitor the pregnancy, immunization against diseases and pre and post-natal services. However, due to lack of awareness among women and the lack of co-operation from the staff working in the hospitals and PHCs, most of the women are unable to avail these services. The study found that only 17.6 per cent of the respondents, who had deliveries during last five years, have benefited from pre and post-natal services. The findings of the study revealed that about 83.8 per cent respondents have availed the facility of immunization of their children. The rural women do not give attention to the proper nutrition in the food items because of poverty and lack of awareness. Survey data found that only 25.7 per cent respondents were found aware about nutrition and its importance.

Education has been recognized as an important instrument for achieving economic development and it has a crucial role in the process of human development. The female population is far behind in the participation of education process. The literacy rate among women is very low as compared to males. The enhancement of education among women has great advantages in the society. Access to education is one of the pre-conditions for women's empowerment. The participation of population in educational process largely depends upon the educational infrastructure such as access to educational institutions, locations and their distances. The study revealed that the primary schools in all the gram panchayats were within the villages. However, other educational institutions were, by and

large located at a larger distances. All the technical institutions and degree colleges were located in district headquarters, which are far from the villages. To avail the educational opportunities in these institutions in the rural background without any kind of transport facility is very difficult, particularly for girls.

The study found that even in modern days there are households in rural areas who do not send their children to schools. The analysis of data regarding the schooling of children and the pattern of their enrolment rate in the sample households revealed that 61.9 per cent of the total households had children in the age group of 6-16 years. Of whom 24.88 per cent households were not sending their children to school at all. Factors like poverty, lack of motivation, ignorance and illiteracy of parents are mainly responsible for such a situation. About 11.15 per cent households among the 619 households who had children in school going age were found not sending their female children to school. Such parents think that since the girls are liabilities on them, investment on them would be a waste of money.

The enrolment rates among girls as well as boys in the sample households were recorded lower than the national average. Moreover, it was found that the enrolment rate in girls was substantially lower than boys. It was recorded 64.08 per cent in boys as against 50.93 per cent in girls.

The participation of children in education is also affected by their dropout rate. Dropout in the students is not only a waste of resources, but also a curse for the permanent literacy programme. The findings of the study revealed that in the last five years the students from 8.12 per cent households left the schools. Of the total 66 dropout cases, 69.70 per cent were girls. The dropout cases were relatively more in those gram panchayats where the educational institutions were located at a longer distance. Among

the reasons for dropout cases, poverty has been the major reason for leaving the schools. The influence of social, economic, religious, locational and cultural factors is also seen in the high dropout rates, particularly among the girl students. In order to improve the participation of children in education process, the awareness, motivation and education among parents is urgently needed.

The Aanganwadi centres are established by government to make aware the rural women about sanitation, health, nutrition and to give pre-school education to children below 6 years of age. Provisions are also made to distribute iron and folic acid to the pregnant women and lactating mothers free of cost through the Aanganwadi centres. The field study revealed that the coverage of these Aanganwadi centres has been limited. Only some districts of the state have been covered by them. However, Aanganwadi centres were found working in the gram panchayats of district Unnao.

Due to religious, social and caste barriers, the participation of women in these centres was found limited. The local politics has also restricted the participation of women in these grass-root level institutions. Very few respondents reported their visits in these centres. Among the respondents who visited to Aanganwadi centres, about 64.41 per cent availed the benefits from the centres.

The responses of the respondents highlight that the population of these gram panchayats has never been benefited from adult education programme. Keeping in view the mass illiteracy prevailing among adults, particularly among women, and schooling pattern of girls in the gram panchayats, it is necessary to start adult education programme or informal education system in the rural areas. There is increasing importance of adult-education in the context of rural population. The empowerment of women in rural areas largely depends on the educational programme for them.

The opinion of about 25 per cent respondents was found positive as far as improvements is concerned in number of school going children, participation of girls in education, reduction in dropouts, nutrition education, health and child care, educational access, technical education and general awareness among women during the last five years. The opinion of respondents in the improvements of educational access, participation of population, general awareness about health and nutrition and other indicators of development in educational sector revealed that a little work has been done towards the development of infrastructure related to education.

Availability of community assets plays a significant role in the working of womenfolk in the rural areas. The fulfilment of basic requirements needed in the households is largely dependent on the availability of community assets. To arrange basic requirements such as cooking fuel, fodder and water in the household are considered the responsibility of womenfolk. Due to indiscriminate exploitation of all natural resources, i.e., forest cover, soil, water, mineral, air, which are basic components of life are steeply diminishing. As a result, the collection of cooking fuel, fodder, and water fetching require not only hard physical labour but also a coverage of long distances is needed in performing these activities.

Fuel-wood, dung cakes and crop residue are main items used as cooking fuel in the sample households. Among them dung cake was reported as cooking fuel by 73.9 per cent respondents. As far as fuel-wood is concerned, about 57.0 per cent of respondents also used it as cooking fuel. LPG was used by 0.3 per cent households for cooking purpose and kerosene was used in 0.2 per cent houses. However, 0.4 per cent households were using smokeless *chulhas*. The survey data regarding the distances to be covered by rural women indicate that they have to cover long distances varying from one kilometre to 6 kms.

which requires two to ten hours in a week for each household. The drudgery associated with outward and inward assignments of women, which cause both physical stress and health problem.

There is enough scope to introduce the efficient devices for cooking and to use alternative sources of energy. The workload associated in arranging the cooking fuel can be minimized by introducing smokeless *chulhas* and by installing biogas plants. To encourage the quick growing species of trees in the wasteland of the gram panchayats may be helpful in this direction. Women can be more effectively involved in growing the fuel-wood plants by organizing small groups of women.

The main source of drinking water in the households of selected gram panchayat was hand-pumps as reported by 70.0 per cent respondents. Well as sources of drinking water was reported by 30 per cent respondents. Pipe water facility was not found in any of the gram panchayats. During last five years a number of hand-pumps have been installed by the government. As a result, workload on women has been reduced to a great extent in these gram panchayats. The workload in water fetching was substantially higher on female members. The wells in the villages are found most unsafe and medicine is never applied. Most of the respondents were not aware about the waterborne diseases.

Fodder collection is also one of the main activities in the rural households and 63.0 per cent of the workload associated with fodder collection is done by the female members. About 54.0 per cent respondents reported that fodder is collected from their own agricultural fields. The second major source of fodder is road sides and canal sides as reported by 31.4 per cent of the respondents.

There has been considerable development in scientific inventions and technological innovations in the country. The department of Science and Technology is implementing programmes for providing opportunities for gainful employment to women especially in rural areas to reduce drudgery in their lives and to improve their quality of life. Data collected from the respondents about the use of technology by their families in day-to-day household activities revealed that in some of the agricultural operations, tractors and threshers were used by the households of only 1.2 per cent respondents. The use of modern technology in husking, grinding and oil extracting activities was reported by 81.6 per cent respondents. In cooking activity only 0.9 per cent respondents were using modern technological devices in the form of LPG, kerosene and smokeless chulhas.

The study revealed that the use of technologies in different household activities is negligible and the village populations have not been benefited from the technological development taken place in the country. To some extent, the workload on women has been reduced in husking and grinding activities by using the technologies. The drudgery of women can be reduced to a great extent by developing and encouraging the use of renewable sources of energy. The go-bar-gas plant and solar energy have a great potential and scope in these areas.

The views of respondents in time saving as compared to five years back revealed that in only two household activities, i.e. water fetching and grinding and husking, the workload has been reduced and there has also been time saving. In most of other household activities, the impact of technological development has been negligible and there has been no time saving in performing in household activities as viewed by the respondents. Workload can be reduced and a lot of time can be saved in the activity

related to cooking fuel collection by augmenting the alternative sources of energy and by developing suitable devices for cooking.

In most of the rural areas, the problem of toilet facility is one of the main problems. Several problems are associated with the problem of toilet facility. The survey data revealed that in only 1.0 per cent households, the provision of toilet facility was found. The family members have to go about one kilometre for availing toilet facility. In the absence of toilet facility within the household, the female populations have to face a lot of problems. The viable solution of this problem lies in the construction of community toilets in the villages and the village panchayats can take this responsibility by suitable funding arrangements from government.

The improved status and development of women can be possible only when the economic and educational status of women undergoes a fundamental transformation. The role of social, political, economic, religious institutions at grass-root level, mass media and the extension programmes is very significant in the development of women and their empowerment. The Mahila Mandal Dals are the grass-root level social institutions for women in villages, which aim to promote awareness among rural women. The study found that Mahila Mandal Dals were not existed in the sample gram panchayats. The findings of an earlier study conducted by us revealed that due to lack of harmony in the social groups, local politics, traditional outlook and social taboos, the Mahila Mandals are not functioning effectively in some areas. However, these Mahila Mandals have been beneficial in increasing awareness and education among women.

The status of women can be judged by examining the role of women in major decision-making process in the family and by the pattern of their own decision in day-to-day household transactions as well as the extent of their political participation. The study found

that in majority of the cases, the financial matters and important decisions are handled by the male members. However, 63 per cent respondents used to take their own decision in small matters related to day-to-day activities. Due to ignorance and lack of knowledge about the political parties, the participation of women in political activities is considerably very low and the study revealed that not a single respondent was affiliated with political parties and they were not associated with any kind of political activities. Not only do women suffer from lack of self-dependence in the family but the cases of interference in their political rights by male members also came to notice. As many as 41.0 per cent respondents did not take their own decision at the time of casting their votes. Various reasons were reported by the respondents for not taking independent decision at the time of casting votes. Among them, ignorance about political parties and compulsion of family members have been the main reasons. The absence of political affiliation among women and interference in their political activities are the cumulative result of over-burden of household activities, ignorance, low level of education, lack of awareness and lack of independent status in the family.

The infrastructural facilities related to communication and mass media are very poor in the rural areas. The rural population, particularly, the poor sections of society are the most sufferer as far as access to information is concerned. The traditional forms of rural media, like fairs, festivals, *Nautanki*, *Dangals*, and *melas* are gradually disappearing from rural scene. Television sets and radio-sets are the main sources of media in villages. However, the provision of such media facilities are confined to very few households. The survey data revealed that only 0.1 per cent respondents had TV sets and 6.6 per cent had radio/transistor sets in their houses.

The opinion of respondents about the improvements in income level, employment opportunities, agricultural production, purchasing power, general awareness, female education, political participation, drinking water facilities, medical and health facilities during last five years revealed that a little improvement has taken place in these aspects.

The success of any extension programme of government depends on the initiative taken and contacts are made by the functionaries from the departments at grass-root level. Though all the schemes are more viable in terms of additional income and employment generation, yet either at the official level or at the level of women, a large communication gap continues to exist, leaving much scope, particularly at formal level towards promotion, extension and implementation of such government sponsored programmes and policies. The awareness responses from the respondents do not portray an encouraging picture as far as extension programmes are concerned. The study found that in the past, genuine efforts have not been made by the extension workers to implement the women-specific schemes and other development programmes related to different sectors of economy. It is essential to strengthen the process of extension programme at block and village level. The outcome of programmes underlines the need for a gender friendly extension and training exercise as a tool to facilitate building of an autonomous women force in development remains under-utilized.

The survey of the sample gram panchayats found that the women have never been contacted by the extension workers (functionaries) of agriculture, irrigation, animal husbandry, horticulture, medical and health, education, rural development, water and sanitation. The primary task of development becomes initiating a process of awareness building, of educating, of forming of women's own organizations to define and create and

demand what they need for their empowerment. Development should ultimately become a process of women empowerment.

The study revealed that except few pension-related schemes, the other development programmes for women empowerment are more or less absent in the remote villages in Uttar Pradesh. This should require the attention of both government and non-government organizations and the general public who are concerned with the task of women upliftment. A proper and smooth vertical connection is still missing and further devaluation of such women-related schemes to grass-root levels is needed by utilizing the services of sincere voluntary organizations dedicated to the welfare of women. Thousands of voluntary organizations are working in the state. However, the coverage of these voluntary organizations is limited due to shortage of resources with them.

Thus, the findings of the study strongly point out the need of a purposeful and result-oriented education and adult literacy programme, which can attack the twin problems related to awareness and participation. Any kind of development-oriented planning for women in future should take sufficient care to make the educational and literacy benefits to percolate the rural areas so that the desired benefits may be realized by the womenfolk.

The objectives underlying various programmes in schemes of different departments need to be explained to the functionaries of all departments at a common meeting so as to enable them to understand common linkages and the possibilities of reinforcing one another's efforts. The awareness and perception of functionaries about their respective roles should be strengthened by periodic get-together, decision in coordinating committees and through combined training programme.

Hence, any programme of government related to women-empowerment in future dates should make it a policy principle to give the widest possible level of communication both at propaganda and at working level to such schemes. Modern information technology provides an opportunity to make it an ally in the movement of social, gender and economic equality. Skill empowerment of the rural women can not be achieved through programmes, which are patronisingly designed with top-down approach. Participative collective consensus is the only real option.

In the present rural set up, women empowerment can only be achieved by organizing the self-help groups of women and their cooperative societies. The organizational facilities should be provided for formation of new women's co-operative societies. The areas where women's co-operatives are viable and can be organized should be identified. Efforts are required to trace out special income generating activities for women-co-operatives. Supportive linkages through women's co-operatives must also be identified. Directorate of Adult Education and Registrar of Cooperative Societies should chalk out a strategy and programme for linking up adult education, skill development, income generation and co-operative education activities.

In the light of the findings stated above, some important policy measures are being suggested to make the schemes more suitable and effective.

1. The evaluation study suggests that the women-specific schemes should be formulated and implemented through a single department of state government, so that the department may realize its responsibility in the implementation of the schemes properly and also feel its accountability of resources utilized in carrying out these schemes. If the single department method is not possible, then, at least, one

department should be given the responsibility of co-ordinating all the women-specific schemes being carrying out by different departments in the state.

2. The study recognizes the strong need for effective and proper monitoring of all the schemes implemented by different departments. Therefore, a provision of proper monitoring system should be made for all the schemes implemented for women welfare. The task should be entrusted to the co-ordinating agency.
3. The crux of all the problems related to rural women lies in the prevailing illiteracy and ignorance among them. The literacy programme for women should be started through adult education programme or informal education system in the rural areas. There should be education component in all the women-related schemes. Moreover, the students can make useful contribution to women development by making them progressively aware of their felt-need, women-related schemes and other welfare schemes. For this purpose, universities and colleges should be actively involved in movements of mass and extension education. Awareness programme should be given priority so that women can be brought into mainstream of development process. The women members of panchayats should be given proper training about women-related/specific schemes implemented by the government to channelise the awareness programme.
4. The effective and continuous use of mass media has great potential in increasing education and awareness in rural areas. Greater attention should be given to the expansion of mass media through a network of appropriate information technology.
5. A strong database system relating to various projects and programmes for women should be strengthened. All the information and data related to expenditure, targets

and achievements of women-related/specific schemes should be properly documented and maintained, so that in future lessons could be learnt from the success as well as failure of the schemes. The documentation of information is also important to chalk-out the future strategy for women-empowerment.

6. The study points out the need for effective and proper co-ordination at the central, the state, the district, the block and the gram panchayat levels among different government departments, voluntary organizations, institutions, banks and representatives of political parties actually engaged in women development programmes. Absence of effective co-ordination at these levels leads to the slowing down of the tempo of women-related/specific schemes and also results in inefficient and inadequate utilization of existing facilities and resources. In addition, there should be an effective co-ordination machinery representing planning, finance, education, administrative and other concerned departments for speedy sanction and smooth running of schemes.
7. Formulation of schemes, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, though separate process, are inter-linked with one another. The linkage between different processes must be sustained to provide effective co-ordination at all levels.
8. At the time of formulation of women-related/specific schemes, emphasis should be given to production-oriented and income generating self-employment schemes for empowering women in the rural areas. Sustainable sources of income are needed to be encouraged. Encouragement should be given to organize self-help groups of women for establishing income generating ventures. Hence, some gainful activities, like papad making, achar making, sewing, spinning, weaving, mushroom growing,

cultivation of herbal plants, bee-keeping, bakery, social forestry, household industry, etc. may be created for their economic empowerment.

9. The department which is implementing women-specific schemes should be headed by a woman member. This system will be more effective in the proper implementation of schemes. Women are granted one-third representation in the panchayat under the new provision. These women representatives may be given proper training about the women-specific schemes and they can then be given the responsibility of spreading awareness among the rural women about these programmes and to motivate them so that the rural women can take maximum advantage of the various schemes which have been devised for them.
10. The voluntary organization, which are sincere and dedicated, should be involved in sharing the responsibility of implementing the women-related schemes at the grass-root level.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I

Details of Various Women-Related/Specific Programmes Implemented in Eighth Five Year Plan District - UNNAO

(Expenditure Rs. in Lakh)

Women Related/Specific Programmes	1992-93			1993-94			1994-95		
	Expenditure	Total Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Total Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Total Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries
TRYSEM	14.18	994	618	17.63	1135	856	28.55	1122	833
IRDP	271.17	7130	2113	392.15	8251	2740	376.84	6835	2036
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	567.99	1876800	13100	846.84	3106746	3652	692.26	1240458	3638
Indira Awas Yojana	67.48	470	NA	157.25	1238	NA	159.18	NA	NA
Million Wells Scheme	361.76	881300	NA	379.96	723645	921	477.64	861086	299
DWCRA (No. of Groups)	NA	50	50	7.60	25	25	3.80	7	7
Old Age/Kisan Pension Scheme	107.59	10259	5029	94.19	9016	4434	129.99	12365	5032
Widow Pension Scheme	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Improved Chulha Programme	2.66	3840	--	30.98	5280	--	3.17	6410	--
Health Programme	9.45	31982	31777	9.18	37277	36923	7.75	40281	39967
Bio-gas/Gobar Gas Plants	6.37	460	--	2.59	250	--	4.45	210	--
Maternity Benefit	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Marriage Incentive to widow below 35 years	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Maintenance Grant to Divorced Women and Victims of Dowry	0.06	--	5	0.06	--	5	0.04	--	3
Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widow	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.58	4014	4014
Skill Upgradation Training Programme	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.224	100	--
Grant to Destitute Widows for Marriage of their Daughter	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.05	--	21
NORAD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mahila Jagriti Scheme	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Women Related/Specific Programmes	1995-96			1996-97		
	Expenditure	Total Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries	Expenditure	Total Beneficiaries	Female Beneficiaries
TRYSEM	31.49	1239	841	37.17	1099	811
IRDP	354.66	6580	2273	403.89	6750	2762
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	894.15	1670723	174053	804.51	1363000	162000
Indira Awas Yojana	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Million Wells Scheme	259.75	523961	6892	243.69	428600	19000
DWCRA (No. of Groups)	7.50	130	130	37.60	50	50
Old Age/Kisan Pension Scheme	202.70	16249	9157	243.72	19954	10571
Widow Pension Scheme	53.21	4144	4144	56.17	4522	4522
Improved Chulha Programme	2.94	4736	--	1.85	4288	--
Health Programme	6.50	50398	50110	0.92	30774	30770
Bio-gas/Gobar Gas Plants	4.54	192	--	4.87	212	--
Maternity Benefit	26.00	8666	8666	21.99	7330	7330
Marriage Incentive to widow below 35 years	0.011	1	--	1.43	--	13
Maintenance Grant to Divorced Women and Victims of Dowry	0.23	--	22	0.34	--	33
Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widow	52.21	4144	4144	56.98	4522	4522
Skill Upgradation Training Programme	--	--	--	--	--	--
Grant to Destitute Widows for Marriage of their Daughter	--	--	--	0.75	--	--
NORAD	0.69	--	24	--	--	--
Mahila Jagriti Scheme	0.50	--	6	--	--	--

Source : Information supplied by the Office of DRDA, DDO, DPO, Samaj Kalyan and District Probation Officer, etc. at district headquarter, Unnao.

Appendix-II

**Details of Various Women-Related/Specific Programmes Implemented in Eighth Five
Year Plan (1992-97)**
Block Auras, District – Unnao

(Expenditure Rs. in Lakh)

Year-wise Expenditure and Achievements	SCHEME				S.R.Y.
	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana	Indira Awas Yojana	Improved Chulha Programme	Bio- gas/ Gobar Gas Plants	
<u>1992-93</u>					
Expenditure	NA	NA	NA	0.39	--
Total Beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	13	--
Female Beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	1	--
<u>1993-94</u>					
Expenditure	NA	NA	NA	0.51	--
Total Beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	20	--
Female Beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	1	--
<u>1994-95</u>					
Expenditure	NA	NA	NA	0.49	--
Total Beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	19	--
Female Beneficiaries	NA	NA	NA	1	--
<u>1995-96</u>					
Expenditure	36.40	30.35	0.09	0.36	3.51
Total Beneficiaries (Mandays)	76843	289	148	15	2303
Female Beneficiaries (Mandays)	14600	101	146	--	65
<u>1996-97</u>					
Expenditure	38.41	39.2	0.15	0.48	0.45
Total Beneficiaries (Mandays)	73561	224	243	20	--
Female Beneficiaries (Mandays)	2593	96	80	--	--

Source : Office of Block Development Officer, Block Auras, District Unnao

Appendix-III

**Details of Various Women-Related/Specific Programmes Implemented in Eighth Five
Year Plan (1992-97)
Block Bichiya, District - Unnao**

(Expenditure Rs. in Lakh)

Year-wise Expenditure and Achievements	SCHEME					
	TRYSEM	IRDP	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	Indira Awas Yojana	Special Component Programme (Self-Employment Programme)	Million Wells Scheme (Mandays)
1992-93						
Expenditure	0.18	8.99	NA	NA	5.32	--
Total Beneficiaries	63	329	10260	30	109	--
Female Beneficiaries	63	147	480	1	35	--
1993-94						
Expenditure	0.24	7.59	NA	NA	2.95	--
Total Beneficiaries	12	268	14250	44	57	--
Female Beneficiaries	12	127	1100	12	15	--
1994-95						
Expenditure	0.36	6.68	NA	NA	2.1	--
Total Beneficiaries	16	202	13780	41	35	--
Female Beneficiaries	16	82	2700	28	6	--
1995-96						
Expenditure	0.13	3.84	NA	NA	5.82	--
Total Beneficiaries	1	289	19230	311	99	--
Female Beneficiaries	1	161	3060	132	19	--
1996-97						
Expenditure	--	5.2	NA	NA	6.80	5.07
Total Beneficiaries	--	305	17650	131	143	9218
Female Beneficiaries	--	203	3170	42	13	244

Source : Office of Block Development Officer, Block Bichiya, District Unnao

Appendix-IV

Details of Various Women-Related/Specific Programmes Implemented in Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97)
District – Shahjahanpur

(Expenditure Rs. in Lakh)

Women-Related/Specific Programmes	1992-93				1993-94				1994-95			
	Expen- diture	Target	Achievements		Expen- diture	Target	Achievements		Expen- diture	Target	Achievements	
			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries
TRYSEM	14.76	1028	1030	981	28.27	1184	1184	927	27.85	1060	1285	1185
IRDP	166.67	5376	5804	2192	259.55	6057	7238	2896	257.91	4733	5869	1896
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Lakh Mandays)	425.16	9.82	12.49	3.09	588.12	13.62	15.09	4.35	428.80	7.27	7.09	2.20
Indira Awas Yojana (Lakh Mandays)	31.71	0.75	0.79	0.20	59.38	1.62	1.51	0.45	95.32	1.60	1.63	0.48
Million Wells Scheme (Lakh Mandays)	96.93	2.77	2.71	0.77	192.20	3.30	4.02	1.20	267.21	3.40	3.58	0.90
DWCRA (Groups)	4.56	30	30	30	3.80	25	30	30	3.92	21	30	30
OldAge/Kisan Pension Scheme	--	--	--	--	173.10	14425	14425	4812	178.80	14900	14900	5165
Widow Pension Yojana	43.91	3659	3659	3659	44.64	3721	3721	3721	46.20	3850	4620	4620
Aanganwadi Yojana	19.05	25024	25024	3322	27.20	26796	26796	4515	27.50	26712	26712	4505
Mahila Mandal Dal (Centre)	--	285	--	285	--	305	--	305	--	323	--	323
Improved Chulha Programme	2.57	3360	3360	2815	2.84	4620	4620	3580	2.89	4600	4600	3670
Bio-gas/gobar gas plants	7.00	242	242	5	5.82	300	240	6	4.98	240	205	10
Janta Latrine (Personal)	--	--	--	--	35.52	1350	1350	7	39.60	1662	1662	4
Marriage Incentives to Widow Below 35 years age	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Women-Related/Specific Programmes	1995-96				1996-97			
	Expen- diture	Target	Achievements		Expen- diture	Target	Achievements	
			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries
TRYSEM	35.44	1040	1150	966	22.74	1040	1100	836
IRDP	271.02	4730	5857	2200	300.55	5206	5340	2394
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Lakh Mandays)	367.57	6.66	6.21	2.90	436.07	6.70	6.68	2.22
Indira Awas Yojana (Lakh Mandays)	278.67	4.50	4.70	1.20	349.35	4.90	4.97	1.40
Million Wells Scheme (Lakh Mandays)	188.85	3.60	3.85	0.90	46.50	0.40	0.41	0.12
DWCRA (Groups)	7.50	30	30	30	36.00	144	30	30
OldAge/Kisan Pension Scheme	227.30	15153	15153	6516	227.30	15153	15153	6516
Widow Pension Yojana	50.99	4046	4046	4046	58.80	4667	4667	4667
Aanganwadi Yojana	28.30	27552	27552	4560	28.71	27557	27557	4868
Mahila Mandal Dal (Centre)	--	323	--	323	--	328	--	328
Improved Chulha Programme	2.57	4144	4144	3840	1.75	3752	3752	2850
Bio-gas/gobar gas plants	5.41	200	210	14	5.85	220	220	9
Janta Latrine (Personal)	49.44	2110	2110	4	56.40	2205	2205	10
Marriage Incentives to Widow Below 35 years age	0.11	1	1	1	1.43	13	13	13

Source : Information supplied by the Office of DRDA, DDO, DPO, Samaj Kalyan and District Probation Officer, etc. at district headquarter, Shahjahanpur.

**Details of Various Women-Related/Specific Programmes Implemented in Eighth Five
Year Plan (1992-97)**
Block Sindholi, District – Shahjahanpur

Year-wise Expenditure and Achievements	(Expenditure Rs. in Lakh)		
	SCHEME		
	I.R.D.P.	Indira Awas Yojana	J.R.Y. (Mandays)
<u>1992-93</u>			
Expenditure	31.57	1.76	34.68
Total Beneficiaries	315	22	102504
Female Beneficiaries	105	22	NA
<u>1993-94</u>			
Expenditure	37.22	3.76	18.09
Total Beneficiaries	365	40	43411
Female Beneficiaries	116	40	NA
<u>1994-95</u>			
Expenditure	41.95	5.64	16.89
Total Beneficiaries	378	60	40553
Female Beneficiaries	122	60	NA
<u>1995-96</u>			
Expenditure	53.30	15.25	10.95
Total Beneficiaries	398	145	18777
Female Beneficiaries	128	143	NA
<u>1996-97</u>			
Expenditure	82.61	32.35	21.83
Total Beneficiaries	405	250	35305
Female Beneficiaries	210	250	NA
<u>TOTAL</u>			
Expenditure	246.65	58.76	102.44
Total Beneficiaries	1861	517	240550
Female Beneficiaries	681	515	NA

Source : Office of Block Development Officer, Block Sindholi, District Shahjahanpur

Appendix-VI

**Details of Various Women-Related/Specific Programmes Implemented in Eighth Five
Year Plan (1992-97)
Block Jalalabad, District – Shahjahanpur**

(Expenditure Rs in Lakh)

Women-Related/Specific Programmes	1992-93				1993-94				1994-95			
	Expen- diture	Target	Achievements		Expen- diture	Target	Achievements		Expen- diture	Target	Achievements	
			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries
TRYSEM	0.76	60	60	60	--	--	--	--	2.99	260	260	252
IRDP	5.10	397	397	170	4.04	400	400	101	7.04	440	440	176
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	30.37	70143	80214	22071	42.00	97000	92124	26720	36.07	85110	86720	16714
Indira Awas Yojana (Houses)	--	--	--	--	9.69	102	102	94	--	--	--	--
Million Wells Scheme (Mandays)	6.42	19700	19700	1825	8.05	21200	20000	2156	19.09	24285	25571	6428
DWCRA (Groups)	0.76	100	100	100	0.76	60	60	60	1.21	100	100	100
Widow Pension	2.70	225	225	225	4.46	372	372	372	4.67	389	389	389
Old Age Pension	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.78	232	232	78
Mahila Mandal Dal (Centre)	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Improved Chulha Programme	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bio-gas/gobar gas plants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.31	12	12	--
Janta Latrine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.80	125	125	--

Women-Related/Specific Programmes	1995-96				1996-97			
	Expen- diture	Target	Achievements		Expen- diture	Target	Achievements	
			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries			Total Benefi- ciaries	Female Benefi- ciaries
TRYSEM	1.30	85	85	60	3.18	82	82	80
IRDP	7.12	485	485	178	8.50	450	450	170
Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (Mandays)	26.26	47571	44357	20714	31.15	47850	43451	15857
Indira Awas Yojana (Houses)	7.60	80	80	75	24.05	229	229	210
Million Wells Scheme (Mandays)	12.34	18705	19200	7225	3.32	2857	2928	857
DWCRA (Groups)	1.25	80	80	80	0.76	60	60	60
Widow Pension	6.47	431	431	431	6.47	431	431	431
Old Age Pension	3.55	237	237	85	3.79	253	253	87
Mahila Mandal Dal (Centre)	--	100	98	98	--	100	98	98
Improved Chulha Programme	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bio-gas/gobar gas plants	0.35	14	14	2	0.42	16	16	1
Janta Latrine	2.41	130	130	--	5.04	150	150	--

Source : Information supplied by the Office of Block Development Officer, Jalalabad, District Shahjahanpur

**List of Departments Implementing Women-Related/Specific
Schemes in Uttar Pradesh (State Level)**

(A) Women Welfare Department (Mahila Kalyan)

1. Mahila Jagriti Scheme
2. Grant-in-aid to Destitute Widow
3. Grant-in-aid to Divorced women and victim of dowry
4. Marriage incentive to widows below 35 years of age
5. Construction of Balika Niketan
6. Evaluation Scheme of Women Programmes
7. Integrated women development programme (Hill)
8. Establishment of Rehabilitation Training Centre with Workshop for Destitute Women

(B) Mahila Kalyan Nigam (Women Welfare Corporation, U.P.)

1. Kaushal Sudhar Yojana (Skill Upgradation Programme)
2. Margin money scheme
3. Construction of working women hostels
4. NORAD scheme
5. Marketing assistance to women
6. Grants to destitute widow for marriage of their daughter

(C) I.C.D.S.

1. Balika Mandal Yojana
2. Kishori Balika Yojana (Girls to Girls approach)
3. Indira Mahila Yojana

(D) Khadi and Village Industries Board

1. Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana (Gandhi Gram Yojana)

(E) Rural Development Department

1. DWCRA
2. TRYSEM
3. JRY
4. IRDP

5. DPAP
6. Indira Awas Yojana
7. Million Wells Scheme
8. Improved Chulha Programme/Bio-Gas Programme
9. Employment Assurance Scheme
10. Ambedkar Vishesh Rozgar Yojana

(F) Directorate of Mahila Dairy Pariyojana

1. Mahila Dairy Pariyojana

(G) Family Welfare Directorate

1. Family Welfare Programme

(H) Directorate of Sericulture

1. Mahila Resham Pariyojana

(I) Adult Education Directorate

1. Adult Education

(J) Social Welfare Directorate (Samaj Kalyan Department)

1. Old Age/Kisan Pension Scheme
2. Welfare of Aged, Infirm and Destitute
3. Maternity Benefit Scheme

List of Departments Implementing Women-Related/Specific Schemes in Uttar Pradesh (District Level)

(A) District Rural Development Agency (DRDA)

1. DWCRA – APO (W)
2. TRYSEM
3. JRY
4. Indira Awas Yojana
5. Million Wells Scheme
6. IRDP
7. DPAP

(B) District Development Officer (DDO)

1. Improved Chulha Programme
2. Bio-Gas Scheme
3. Ambedkar Awas Yojana

(C) District Social Welfare Officer

1. Old Age/Kisan Pension Scheme
2. Welfare of Aged, infirm and destitute
3. Construction of Balika Niketan
4. Maternity Benefits

(D) District Panchayati Raj Officer

1. Janta Latrine
2. Community Latrine

(E) District Programme Officer

1. Aanganwadi Yojana
2. Mahila Mandal Dal

(F) District Probation Officer

1. Marketing Assistance to Women Entrepreneurs
2. Mahila Jagriti Scheme
3. Integrated Development of Women
4. Establishment of Rehabilitation Training Centres with Workshop for Destitute Women
5. Girls to Girls Approach
6. Grant-in-aid to destitute widows for marriage of their daughters
7. Maintenance grant to divorced women and victims of dowry
8. Marriage Incentive to widows below 35 years age
9. Widow Pension scheme

(G) Manager Dairy Development

1. STEP (Mahila Dairy)

(H) Chief Medical Officer

1. Family Welfare Programme.

(I) District Industry Centre (DIC)

1. Skill Upgradation Programme

As far as implementation of women related/specific schemes at block level is concerned, all the schemes are carried out through ADO's and Office Assistant under the guidance of BDO.